1944

STATE OF FLORIDA

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1944

HENRY HANSON, M. D.
Florida State Health Officer

FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
Jacksonville 1, Florida
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His Excellency, MILLARD F. CALDWELL,
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

SIR:

I beg to hand you herewith a report of the Florida State Board of Health for the period January 1, 1944, to December 31, 1944, inclusive.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT L. BRYANS, M. D.
President

Pensacola, Florida
September 1, 1945

The Honorable HERBERT L. BRYANS, M. D., *President*
Florida State Board of Health
Pensacola, Florida

DEAR DR. BRYANS:

I herewith submit the forty-fifth annual report of the Florida State Board of Health for the year ending December 31, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY HANSON, M. D.
State Health Officer

Jacksonville, Florida
September 1, 1945

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EPIDEMIOLOGY

E. F. HOFFMAN, M.D., M.S.P.H., Director

PERSONNEL

The Bureau of Epidemiology continued under the direction of Dr. E. F. Hoffman, during 1944. Scarcity of available personnel material this year again made the employment of an assistant and student epidemiologist impossible. Reliance of epidemiological follow-up work had to be placed with local Health Departments, many of which were also short of personnel. Assistant collaborating epidemiologists were appointed for all the counties of the State. A few of these appointments were not formally accepted. Epidemiological follow-up work in the State leaves much to be desired. It is felt that adequate epidemiological follow-up work will only be attained when sufficient, adequately trained personnel is made available at the local level.

CENTRAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

The clerical personnel of the central office is still inadequate. The present staff consists of a senior stenographer, typist, junior clerk and a part-time filing clerk. The services of an additional statistical clerk and the services of a filing clerk full time are needed.

The typist sets up the files, checks all morbidity and carrier reports for duplication, files these reports and types chronological lists of all the morbidity reports; prepares each stencil for the weekly morbidity report and assists with the typing load in general.

The junior clerk tabulates all morbidity reports from the county assistant collaborating epidemiologists correcting duplication errors; prepares weekly, monthly and annual morbidity reports from this Bureau and the latter part of 1944 began punching all available data for break-down on an I. B. M. punch card.

The health card detail, issuing biologicals, drugs and insulin is a full-time job.

NEW RULES, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

All physicians, hospitals, armed force stations and government institutions were requested to send morbidity reports to this Bureau through the county assistant collaborating epidemiologists. Although

this is being done by all the full-time organized counties and many of the unorganized counties where clerical assistance is available, the lack of clerical personnel in some of the counties, the rapid turnover of untrained personnel, in the county health organizations, hospitals and armed force stations has caused this reporting to be irregular at times and frequently inaccurate and incomplete. All assistant collaborating epidemiologists were requested to keep a copy of each individual morbidity report on file in their respective offices. Local morbidity files were to be set-up for filing morbidity reports alphabetically by diseases by years. Though most of the organized counties and several of the counties without full-time County Health Departments now have such files many of them are still incomplete and poorly kept.

All collaborating epidemiologists were requested by the collaborating State epidemiologist (State Health Officer) to send in daily and weekly tabulated lists of morbidity and mortality on forms supplied by this Bureau. The lists are being prepared for morbidity in most of the counties having clerical service available. However, very few reports are coming in as to the current mortality incidence of reportable diseases. Many of the weekly reports are still inaccurate and incomplete when received.

Although the epidemiologists were expected, with the assistance of their personnel, to do an epidemiological investigation and report on the special form for that purpose very few of these investigations were recorded in some counties. Partly because of lack of trained personnel and partly due to the fact that the necessary forms could not be made available, the reporting to this Bureau of the epidemiological follow-up work has been very sporadic this year. A revised epidemiological case record form for local use is being prepared which when available should simplify the recording of the essential detail of the necessary epidemiological follow-up visits.

Arrangements have now been made by the Bureau of Vital Statistics with the Bureau of Local Health Service that the Health Officer may upon request be appointed as registrar for the county in which he directs public health work. This arrangement should make mortality statistics more available for comparison with morbidity statistics in planning subsequent public health programs.

No new rules or regulations were adopted during the year 1944. Copies of an especially prepared 1940 edition of the official report

of the American Public Health Association *The Control of Communicable Diseases,* were distributed to local Health Department personnel and physicians to be used as a guide in the control of diseases in conjunction with the communicable disease chapter of the *Florida State Sanitary Code.* The communicable disease chapter of the *Code* has been rewritten with the suggestion to rename it the Preventable Disease Section of the *Code.* It has been recommended to the legislative committee that this chapter together with the current official report of the American Public Health Association be enacted into Florida law.

The incidence and follow-up visits on carriers throughout the counties have been reported much better than previously but there are still carriers which have not been reported consistently by some of the counties.

REPORTING BY ARMED FORCE STATIONS

Due to the rapid turnover of service personnel the reporting in general from the various armed force stations is somewhat spotty. However, there is a marked improvement of the reporting by armed force stations to this Bureau through the County Health Departments.

TABULATION AND ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA

County Health Departments each should now have available the necessary statistical data on morbidity as well as mortality at the close of each year. This material should be in such form as to facilitate the planning of future programs.

This Bureau is now working on a morbidity case summary I. B. M. punch card which will serve to supply this Bureau with a complete summary of all the data relative to the reporting and epidemiological follow-up investigation of any case of reportable disease. These forms should be available for use by the middle of the next calendar year.

GRAPHS AND SPOT MAPS

Line graphs showing the weekly rise and fall of morbidity incidence for the year 1944 are included in this report under the summary statement of morbidity incidence for each dangerous communicable disease. Spot maps also accompany these graphs.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Five thousand copies of the revised wall chart containing "Vital Information Concerning the Prevention of Communicable Diseases" were distributed to physicians, health departments, schools, colleges and other interested persons inside and outside of the State.

The supply of the booklet on "Information Concerning The Use of Biologicals" was depleted. The booklet has been revised and a new supply is in preparation. During the year the Bureau contributed toward several newspaper releases on communicable diseases and assisted the Bureau of Health Education in the preparation of educational materials.

A total of 29 individuals have enrolled in the University of Florida Extension Course Epidemiology 1, Public Health. Of this number nine have completed the course, five are over half way through the twenty-four assignments and eleven are just beginning or about a third through the course. Eleven of the enrolees have never turned in assignments for one cause or another. Several have gone into military service or have left the field of public health for better paying jobs.

HEALTH CERTIFICATION OF FOOD HANDLERS

Early in the year a committee was appointed consisting of one representative from each of the State Boards and Commissions to develop a health card application and certification forms acceptable to all groups. Boards and Commissions concerned with health certification, as required by law, who were represented in this group were: the State Hotel Commission, State Department of Education, State Board of Health, Barbers Sanitary Commission, State Board Beauty Culture Examiners and Florida Board of Massage. After considerable discussion at two meetings a set of forms, acceptable to the group, was decided upon. These forms are now available for all manner of health certification as required by State law or for any one else having a definite need for health certification.

Although the frequent changes which were necessary at first in developing the form, give cause for considerable confusion, yet much interest has been shown by many of the private physicians in the use of the accepted forms. It is felt that this form should be used, without change, for a reasonable length of time to determine its practical worth.

A total of 18,385 health certificates were issued this year as compared to 10,900 issued in 1943. The type of epidemiological follow-up work in connection with the issuing of these cards has improved in some of the counties. In other counties the Health Officers have shown little interest in doing a good job of carrying out the real purpose of the card, that of encouraging periodic check-up and of finding unrecognized cases and carriers of intestinal infections, veneral diseases and tuberculosis.

DISTRIBUTION OF INSULIN

Tables A and B show the general distribution and cost of insulin for 1944. Since this work has been decentralized most of the counties have kept accurate records of the insulin distributed. It is hoped that those who failed to report for one reason or another will be able to do better next year.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES

Assistant collaborating epidemiologists were appointed in every county in the State this year. In the absence of an organized Health Department in some of the counties some one physician was appointed to act in this capacity. Most of these men were too busy with the general practice of medicine to give any time to epidemiological reporting, follow-up work and study. However, several of the general practitioners, acting in this capacity, did try to initiate better reporting from some of the unorganized counties. It is felt that some progress was therefore made in initiating a more systematic procedure for reporting in these areas. Several of the unorganized counties, St. Johns, Putnam, Indian River, Palm Beach, Manatee and Columbia, have made an effort to develop year-round programs of immunization and hookworm treatment as part of a maternal, infant, pre-school and school health service. In some of the clinics school health examinations are also being done. These clinics have been financed for the most part from State funds. Some of the counties employ a full-time or part-time nurse.

ANTHRAX, BERIBERI, BOTULISM

No cases of anthrax, beriberi or botulism have been reported during the last five years.

TABLE A.—REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSULIN BY NUMBER OF VIALS, EACH STRENGTH AND TYPE, ISSUED PER TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS, AND TOTAL STOCK ISSUED EACH COUNTY UNIT BY THE BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, 1944

Counties	Protamine Zinc						Globin			Plain Insulin								
	10 U 40			10 U 80			10 U 80			10 U 20			10 U 40			10 U 80		
	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit
TOTAL	2,985	1,254	2,581	1,360	692	1,615	5	5	30	451	98	619	2,097	599	1,653	238	70	154
*Alachua	151	48	117	31	17	43						10	24	7	55	77	17	50
*Baker	38	19	40	2	1	8						5	16	6	13			
*Bay												9			15			
*Bradford	30	14	37			5						5	8	5	15			
Brevard										5	1		69	11				
*Broward	9	2	16			5				1	1	11	10	3	30			
Calhoun																		
Charlotte																		
Citrus	62	34											3	2				
*Clay	26	8	31	31	11	40			5			5	25	8	31			5
Collier																		
Columbia	66	20		13	7								29	11				
*Dade	254	123	275	245	133	271			5	6	3	16	42	20	66			
DeSoto	4	2											234	43		69	12	
Dixie																		
*Duval	841	392	910	672	346	766			10	143	21	168	311	102	360			
*Escambia	43	10	72	50	24	50						18	60	11	74			
Flagler																		
*Franklin	28	7	28										6	1	25			5
*Gadsden	74	31	82	8	4	11				12	6	27	58	13	64			5
Gilchrist																		
Glades																		
Gulf																		
Hamilton																		
Hardee	41	18		17	7								2	1		22	6	
Hernando	13	3																
*Highlands	9	6	13			5						10	29	6	40			
*Hillsborough ***	15	6	35	17	9	27				6	2	6	48	17	78			
Holmes	1	1											11	2				
Indian River	18	9																
*Jackson	3	2	7			5												
*Jefferson	80	23	82			6						5			7			
Lafayette																		

TABLE A.—REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSULIN BY NUMBER OF VIALS, EACH STRENGTH AND TYPE, ISSUED PER TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS, AND TOTAL STOCK ISSUED EACH COUNTY UNIT BY THE BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY, FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, 1944.—(Continued)

Counties	Protamine Zinc						Globin			Plain Insulin								
	10 U 40			10 U 80			10 U 80			10 U 20			10 U 40			10 U 80		
	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit	Number of Vials	Number of Requests	Stock Issued Unit
*Lake	44	19	60			5						8	26	10	37			
Lee	25	12											2	1		7	3	
*Leon ***	19	10	24			6				12	6	22	22	10	26			
*Levy	31	12	37			5						5	2	1	10			
Liberty																		
*Madison	24	6	36	6	3	20				106	16	113	45	9	48			10
Manatee																		
*Marion	72	23	63	30	10	32						5	16	2	10			
Martin																		
*Monroe	48	30	69			5						5	3	2	13			
*Nassau	28	18	44	7	3	12						5	9	4	16			
*Okaloosa			3	2	1	22				4	1	10	82	20	96			
Okeechobee																		
*Orange ***	155	73	163	119	58	133	5	5	10	23	7	55	130	57	151	58	28	79
Osceola																		
*Palm Beach (supplied ½ yr.)	182	79	100			5				23	7	8	2	2	2			
Pasco	34	5											20	4				
*Pinellas	95	36	100			5						15			10			
Polk	167	61		44	20					23	4		384	93		4	3	
Putnam	10	6		1	1					9	1		50	14				
St. Johns	38	8								31	11		30	9				
St. Lucie	79	17											6	1				
*Santa Rosa	7	2	24			10						5	83	23	103			
Sarasota	29	6											3	1		1	1	
*Seminole			10			5				10	3	12	69	18	77			
*Sumter	1	1	5			5						5	3	1	5			
Suwannee	19	9								30	5							
*Taylor ***			9	4	1	8						10	1	1	15			
*Union ***			5			5												
*Volusia	58	36	66	32	20	41						12	48	24	63			
Wakulla																		
*Walton	6	2	16	28	15	30				6	2	14	56	15	70			
*Washington	8	5	12	1	1	19				1	1	5	20	8	28			

*Units Distributing Insulin
***Do not have accurate reports

TABLE B.—INSULIN PURCHASES—NUMBER OF VIALS OF EACH STRENGTH AND TYPE, AVERAGE PRICE PER VIAL AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES, 1944

Retail Druggists Supplying Insulin	Protamine Zinc		Plain Insulin		Globin Insulin	Total Expenditure
	10 U 40	10 U 80	10 U 20	10 U 40	10 U 80	10 U 80	
Total Vials Purchased	3,000	1,450	525	2,000	50	47	$4,986.50
Halliday's Apothecary Jacksonville, Florida	1,850 @$.63	925 @$1.20	225 @$.32	1,300 @$.55	50 @$1.10	25 @$1.34	$3,151.00
J. K. Attwood Jacksonville, Florida	1,150 @$.63	525 @$1.20	300 @$.32	700 @$.55		22	$1,835.50

CANCER

There were 351 cases of cancer reported during 1944 as compared to 429 cases in 1943 and 384 cases in 1942. The five-year mean decreased from 344 in 1943 to 310 in 1944. In 1943 a total of 2,032 resident deaths were reported for cancer. According to these figures only about 15% of all actual cases of cancer are reported prior to death. Early reporting of cancerous or suspected cancerous growths would undoubtably lead to the establishment of better and more prompt treatment facilities with a possible reduction in mortality. An Act to promote the prevention and care of cancer is being introduced into the 1945 Legislature. It is hoped that the enactment of such a Bill into law will provide the much needed facilities for the reduction of the high incidence of deaths due to this disease in Florida.

Statistical figures on the morbidity incidence of cancer will be found in tables 6, 7, 8 and 9.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

A total of 40 cases of conjunctivitis were reported in 1944 as compared to 15 cases in 1943. There is every reason to believe that this disease is very incompletely reported.

TABLE C.—PELLAGRA (RECORDED) *DEATHS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY COLOR AND BY COUNTIES—FLORIDA, 1917-1944

Year	State Population	Total Deaths	Total Rate	White Population	White Deaths	White Rate	Colored Population	Colored Deaths	Colored Rate
1943	1,911,998	36	1.9	1,394,138	18	1.3	517,865	18	3.5
1942	1,911,998	52	2.7	1,394,138	27	1.9	517,865	25	4.8
1941	1,911,998	63	3.3	1,394,133	29	2.1	517,865	34	6.6
1940	1,911,998	72	3.8	1,394,133	31	2.2	517,865	41	7.9
1939	1,853,660	75	4.0	1,345,558	35	2.6	508,102	40	7.9
1938	1,795,322	104	5.8	1,296,983	52	4.0	498,339	52	10.4
1937	1,736,984	103	5.9	1,248,408	39	3.1	488,576	64	13.1
1936	1,678,646	133	7.9	1,199,833	56	4.7	478,813	77	16.1
1935	1,620,308	181	11.2	1,151,258	59	5.1	469,050	122	26.0
1934	1,585,596	230	14.5	1,124,007	88	7.8	461,589	142	30.8
1933	1,554,000	193	12.4	1,103,000	69	6.3	451,000	124	27.5
1932	1,528,000	199	13.0	1,081,000	67	6.2	447,000	132	29.5
1931	1,506,000	220	14.6	1,064,000	66	6.2	442,000	154	34.8
1930	1,480,000	238	16.1	1,045,000	85	8.1	435,000	153	35.2
1929	1,431,645	313	21.9	1,006,324	104	10.3	425,321	209	49.1
1928	1,382,889	290	21.0	967,569	93	9.6	415,320	197	47.4
1927	1,334,134	220	16.5	928,814	104	11.2	405,320	116	28.6
1926	1,285,380	130	10.1	890,059	48	5.4	395,321	82	20.7
1925	1,236,625	135	10.1	851,304	45	5.3	385,321	80	20.8
1924	1,187,870	100	8.4	812,549	43	5.3	375,321	57	15.2
1923	1,139,114	91	8.0	773,794	34	4.4	365,320	57	15.6
1922	1,090,359	104	9.5	735,039	48	6.5	355,320	56	15.8
1921	1,041,604	129	12.4	696,285	46	6.6	345,319	83	24.0
1920	992,848	111	11.2	657,530	45	6.8	335,318	66	19.7
1919	957,353	113	11.8	628,135	52	8.3	329,218	61	18.5
1918	935,119	184	19.7	608,098	77	12.7	327,021	107	32.5
1917	912,886	218	23.9	588,062	105	17.9	324,824	113	34.8

CHICKENPOX

A total of 1,803 cases of chickenpox were reported in 1944. This compares favorably with the 1,714 average for the past five years. This disease, though for the most part very mild, does frequently cause severe symptoms in previously unexposed adults.

DENGUE

Although Florida lies within the areas where dengue fever occurs no case of this disease was reported in 1944. And although the mosquito vectors capable to transmitting this disease are still prevalent, the absence of a definite foci of infection precludes the frequent occurrence of this disease today.

INFANTILE DIARRHEA

In 1944 there were 28 cases of infantile diarrhea reported to this Bureau as compared to 7 in 1941 when the reporting of this disease began. In 1943 there were a total of 168 resident deaths due to diarrhea and enteritis in children under 2 years of age reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. These figures together with the assumption that many more children must have diarrhea than actually die from these diseases shows again that the reporting of infantile diarrhea to the Health Departments is woefully lax and that the County Health Departments need to be on their toes to see that all cases of infantile diarrheas as well as other communicable diseases are consistently reported to the State Board of Health. Certainly if these illnesses and deaths are occurring unbeknown to the local Health Department personnel, such Health Departments cannot be considered as functioning to the best interests and protection of the public health. Little can therefore be expected from them in the way of reduction of morbidity or mortality.

DIPHTHERIA

In 1944 there were 284 cases of diptheria reported as compared to 243 in 1943 and 258 in 1942. The last six-year average of 253.1 cases shows a 42.5% reduction in incidence of the disease over the previous six-year average of 440.5 cases, almost 50%. Over the same period of years there has been a comparable 50% decrease in morbidity incidence of this disease, the death rate having decreased from 3.2 to 1.5 per 100,000 population.

TABLE 1.—CASES OF DIPHTHERIA REPORTED BY COUNTIES BY YEARS, 1935-1944, FLORIDA.

County	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Alachua	1	1	5	2	2	2	2	5	3	7
Baker	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	5
Bay	0	0	7	1	10	4	0	6	2	0
Bradford	0	0	5	2	1	0	3	1	2	0
Brevard	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2
Broward	3	14	4	9	5	5	3	7	3	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	0	3
Collier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	7	3	1	3	2	1	0	10	1	0
Dade	65	33	51	24	26	10	9	16	6	11
DeSoto	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval	105	61	31	107	72	53	47	46	65	42
Escambia	13	4	0	49	8	8	4	7	33	26
Flagler	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
Gadsden	1	1	0	1	6	1	5	12	3	4
Gilchrist	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
Glades	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gulf	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	10
Hamilton	0	0	3	0	0	3	5	4	0	0
Hardee	1	1	5	2	1	4	9	1	0	3
Hendry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hernando	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands	3	3	8	4	6	3	7	7	8	3
Hillsboro	101	46	79	128	54	46	33	18	29	37
Holmes	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Indian River	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Jackson	0	1	24	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	2	0
Lafayette	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	1	1	6	1	2	4	0	3	4	10
Lee	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
Leon	0	2	1	4	3	7	2	6	5	13
Levy	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Liberty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	0	5	9	7	2	0	3	1	1	31
Martin	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	2	1	13	6	0	6	0	1	1	7
Monroe	0	4	9	1	3	1	0	6	3	0
Nassau	1	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	2
Okaloosa	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	9	4
Okeechobee	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	19	29	39	11	17	17	9	2	6	3
Osceola	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	2	0
Palm Beach	8	18	18	6	2	1	1	4	0	2
Pasco	3	4	1	0	2	1	0	6	2	3
Pinellas	27	6	39	31	11	8	9	5	9	4
Polk	28	22	26	41	17	16	16	20	8	5
Putnam	6	1	3	7	1	0	1	0	0	0
St. Johns	4	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
St. Lucie	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	5	4
Sarasota	4	9	11	6	3	6	4	6	0	2
Seminole	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
Sumter	4	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Suwannee	3	2	5	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Taylor	1	1	5	3	0	1	2	5	1	3
Union	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Volusia	2	9	17	10	26	5	7	14	12	3
Wakulla	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Walton	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	4	17
Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	425	309	615	490	299	223	212	258	243	284

A total of 42 deaths occurred in 1943; 34 of these were white children and 8 colored. Eighty percent of these occurred in children under four years of age. Again if we wish to wipe out entirely the deaths due to diphtheria we must put emphasis on the immunization of the infant and preschool children.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER, WHOOPING COUGH, DIPHTHERIA AND MEASLES REPORTED IN FLORIDA—

1935-1944 INCLUSIVE

	SCARLET FEVER	WHOOPING COUGH	DIPHTHERIA	MEASLES
1944	466	981	384	5,201
1943	365	1,134	243	1,483
1942	281	828	258	4,250
1941	205	747	212	11,261
1940	270	383	223	2,305
1939	398	1,124	277	2,716
1938	352	876	456	9,149
1937	377	504	609	635
1936	299	383	309	307
1935	273	532	426	1,176
Total	3,296	7,492	3,397	38,483

DYSENTERY

A total of 603 cases of dysentery were reported in 1944 as compared to the total of 16 cases reported 14 years ago in 1931. The 1944 incidence shows that not only is the disease better reported but that its occurrence is on the increase.

AMEBIC DYSENTERY

A total of 104 cases of amebic dysentery was reported in 1944. Twenty-eight of these were reported from Gadsden County, most of them being cases which occurred at the State Hospital for the Insane at Chattahoochee. It should be noted that the reported incidence of this disease generally is increasing.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY

It should be noted that a total of 491 cases of this group of infections was reported for 1944 as compared to 47 cases in 1942, showing a marked increase. A total of 34 deaths due to dysentery (all types) was reported in 1944 as compared to 29 deaths in 1940.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY OUTBREAK, FLORIDA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TALLAHASSEE

On March 13, 1944, an outbreak of dysentery occurred at the Florida State College for Women. This outbreak involved almost exclusively the 2,000 students enrolled at the college. A total of 562 persons reporting ill to the student infirmary were observed from the onset of the outbreak until the last case was reported on March 27, 1944. A clinical diagnosis of bacillary dysentery was made on 487 of the cases. Only 454 of which were found to have had contact with the suspected vehicle, meat loaf and cheese loaf. There were no deaths. It was concluded that the foods were contaminated in preparation by food handlers employed in the college laboratory. Dr. Paul J. Coughlin, P.A. Surgeon (R.)U.S.P.H.S., director of the Leon County Health Unit, who investigated the cases made the following narrative report on 2/3/45 to the State Board of Health:

"Two foodhandlers had symptoms four days before onset of outbreak. Both had positive stools for Flexner bacilli; one was refractory to two courses of sulfaguanidine but responded to the third. Both worked on the above mentioned food which was eaten by practically all the students affected. When these were removed from work the outbreak subsided except for sporadic cases which could very easily be attributed to cross contamination from other students as all the cases could not be isolated effectively as the infirmary only held 80 students at one time."

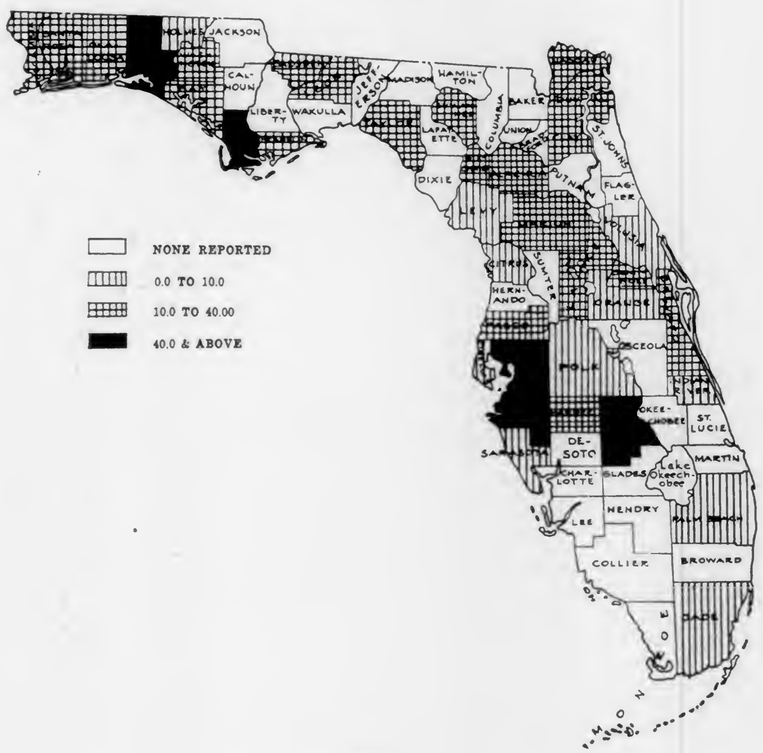
TABLE 3.—TOTAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY INCIDENCE FOR DYSENTERY, POLIOMYELITIS AND TYPHOID FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA, 1940-1944

	Dysentery (all types)		Poliomyelitis		Typhoid Fever	
Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1944	603	34	108	17	95	15
1943	336	38	28	7	68	17
1942	73	37	43	56	196	26
1941	57	34	263	17	106	26
1940	44	29	33	7	109	23
Totals	1,113	172	475	104	574	107

INFLUENZA

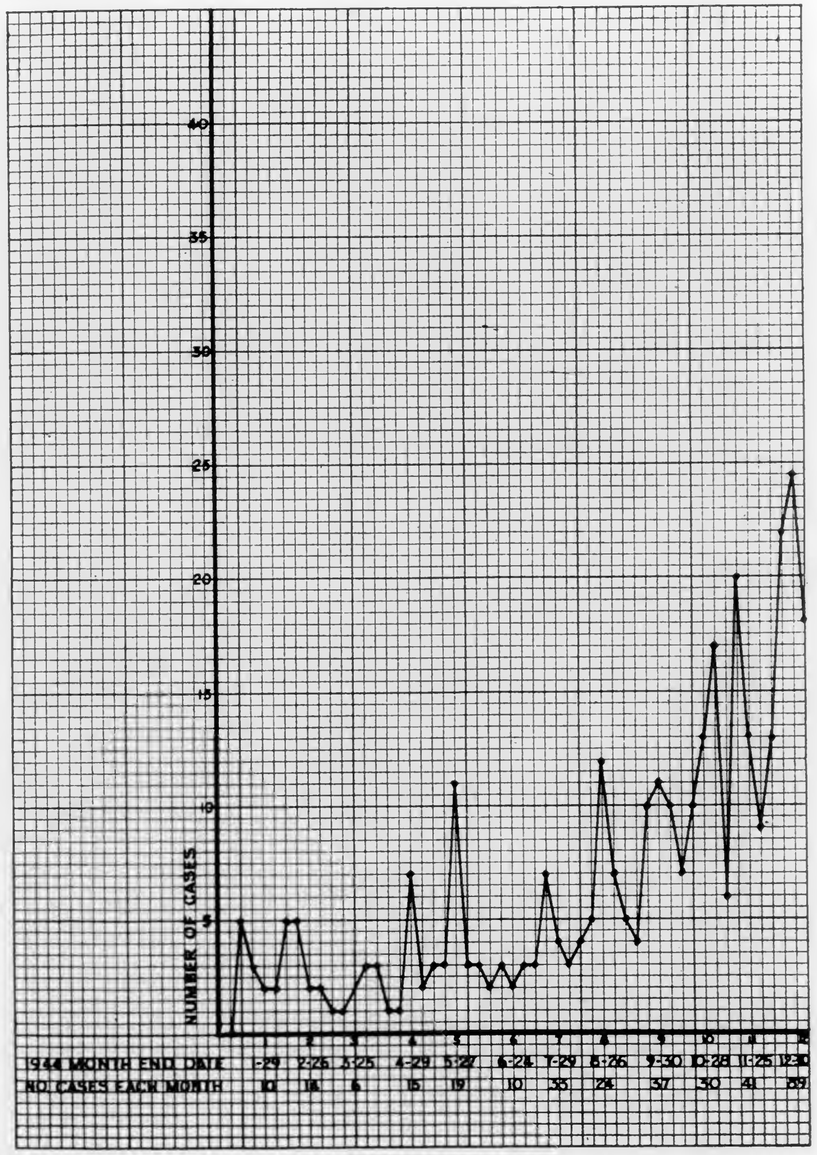
A total of 727 cases of influenza were reported for 1944 as compared to 782 cases reported in 1943 and 227 cases in 1942. The 1944 cases for the most part occurred during the first three months of the year and may be considered as the continuation of the moderate epidemic having its seasonal onset in October of 1943.

CASES OF DIPTHERIA PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944

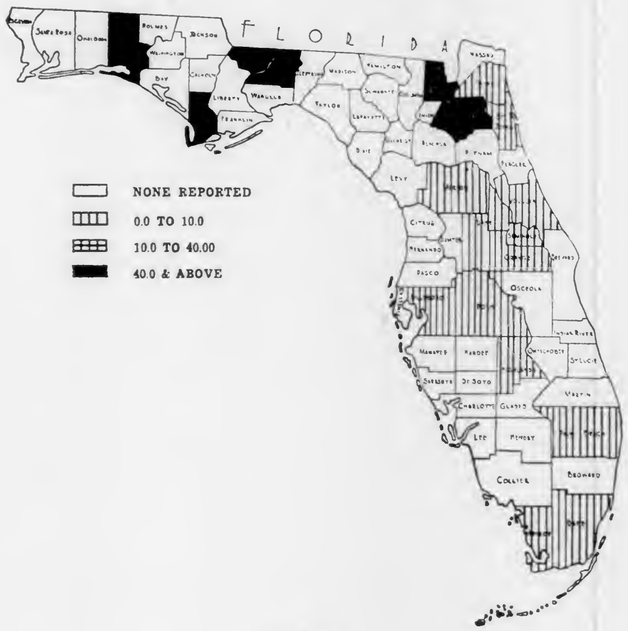


Map 1

Graph 1.
Diphtheria Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.



CASES OF DYSENTERY PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944



Map 2

Graph 2.
Dysentery Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.

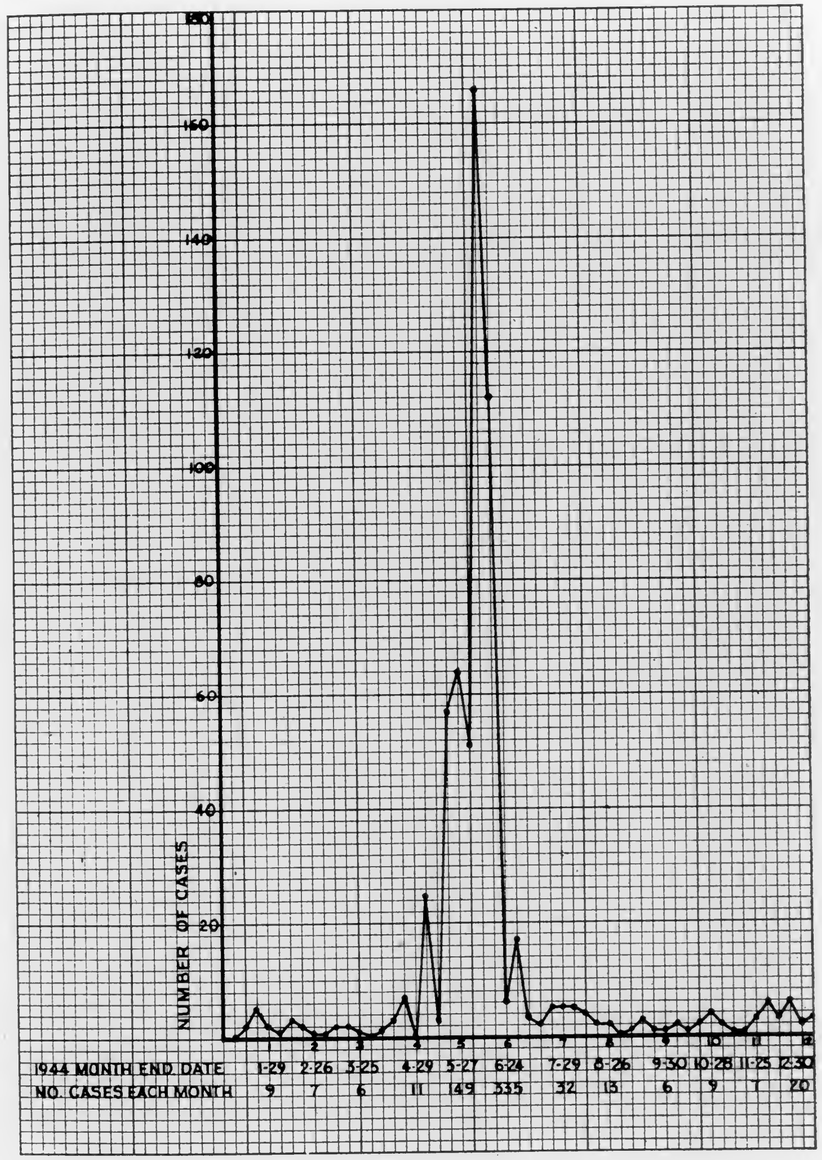


TABLE 4.—MORBIDITY INCIDENCE OF DYSENTERY BY COUNTIES FOR FLORIDA 1935-1944.

County	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Alachua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Baker	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Bay	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0
Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Brevard	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Broward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Collier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Dade	7	20	28	14	13	14	8	7	151	11
DeSoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duval	0	5	12	31	4	7	3	15	9	7
Escambia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Flagler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	1
Gadsden	0	0	0	0	36	18	25	15	100	28
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hardee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Hillsborough	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	8	9
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5	2
Lee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	473
Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nassau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0
Okaloosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Okeechobee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	4	0	0	0	2	0	11	1	6	3
Osceola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palm Beach	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4
Pasco	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pinellas	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Polk	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Johns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Lucie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasota	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Seminole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sumter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suwannee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Volusia	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Wakulla	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	11
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	19	30	45	67	59	44	57	70	312	603

INFECTIOUS JAUNDICE

A total of 36 cases of infectious jaundice were reported in 1944 as compared to 27 in 1943 when reporting on this disease began. There is reason to believe that many cases of this disease are still not reported.

LEPROSY

Three new cases of leprosy were reported and committed to the leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana. Modern methods of treatment of leprosy have made it possible for several cases of leprosy to be released or paroled from the leprosarium as noninfectious. The State Board of Health requires that these individuals be considered as potential carriers; that they be kept under surveillance and are checked every three months for reoccurrence of infectious open lesions.

MALARIA

A total of 522 cases of malaria were reported in 1944 as compared to 119 cases in 1943. Of this total of 522 cases, 496 were recurrent cases in armed service personnel, most of which had their initial attacks of the infection while serving abroad. Only 26 of the total were reported as new cases of malaria infection.

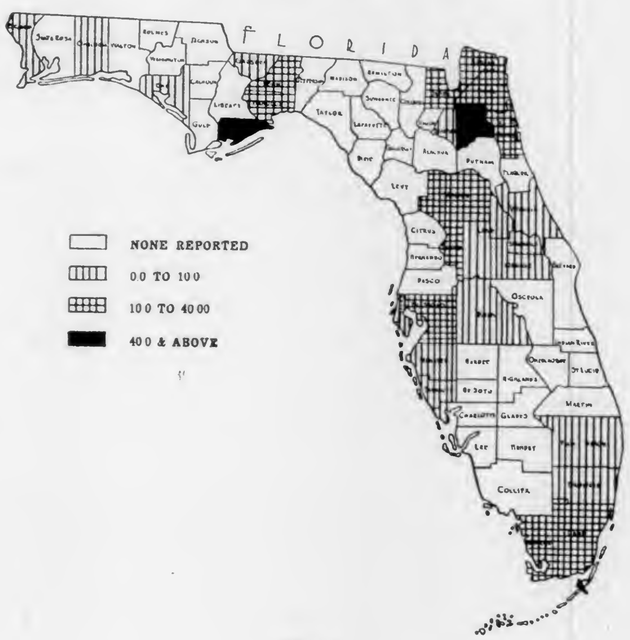
MEASLES

A total of 5,201 cases of measles were reported for 1944 showing an epidemic year of milder severity as compared to the 11,261 cases reported four years ago in 1941; 9,149 cases four years prior to that in 1938, and 8,115 cases reported four years prior to 1938 in 1934. It appears from these figures that there is a cyclic increase in the number of cases reported every four years, which can most probably be accounted for on the basis of exposure of new crops of preschool children, not previously exposed to older brothers and sisters suffering from the disease.

There were 17 deaths from measles in 1944, 11 white children and 6 colored. The death rate for measles has decreased from 6.9 in 1934, when there were 110 deaths due to measles, to 0.9 in 1944.

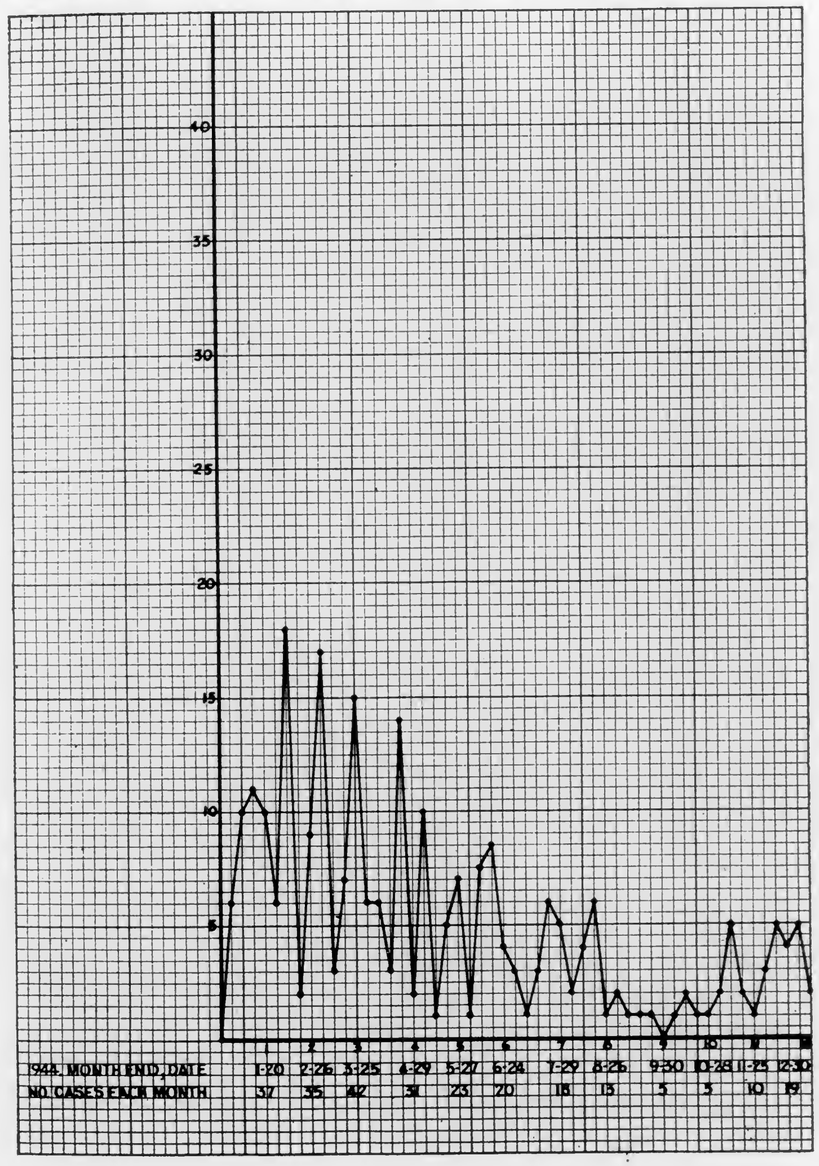
Arrangements were made to make immune serum globulin available from the American Red Cross through the State Board of Health at cost. However, the Board had no funds to make this serum available to the local Health Departments. Local Health Departments were therefore requested to cover the cost of the material. As a result few

CASES OF MENINGITIS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944



Map 3

Graph 3.
Meningitis Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.



requests for immune serum globulin were received by the Bureau of Epidemiology during 1944. It is hoped that State funds for the purchase of such material will be made available in the 1945 budget. The deaths as well as innumerable complications caused by measles each year could be prevented through the use of immune globulin serum, if given at the time of exposure.

MENINGITIS

A total of 258 cases of epidemic meningitis were reported in 1944 and 252 cases in 1943. This is a considerable increase in incidence over the five previous years. This increase may be attributed to the large numbers of service men being channeled through the numerous armed service training stations set up in the State. The majority of the cases reported were reported from these stations during the first four months of the year, the peak of incidence occurring during February. There were 45 deaths due to cerebrospinal meningitis in 1944. Two deaths due to a severe fulminating type of meningitis occurred in two teen-age school children in the western part of the State. Death took place in both cases within 14 hours of the onset of the illness.

MYCOSIS

One case of mycosis (actinomycosis) was reported for the year 1944 as compared to no cases reported in 1943. A total of seven deaths due to mycoses in general were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics in 1944 showing again a lag in morbidity reporting.

PARATYPHOID FEVER AND SALMONELLOSIS

A total of 33 cases of salmonellosis including paratyphoid fever were reported in 1944. Many more laboratory reports positive for salmonella were reported, some of which were reported as carriers.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK DUE TO SALMONELLA AT A RESTAURANT IN DADE COUNTY

An outbreak of food poisoning was reported from Dade County, Florida, by Dr. T. E. Cato, director of the Dade County Health Department, on February 13, 1945. The outbreak was reported as having had its onset the previous year beginning on May 20, 1944, and ending on the date of onset of the last case May 21, 1944. Seventy cases were reported with no deaths. No epidemiological records were

made but positive stool cultures were reported from the Branch State Laboratory at Miami. Dr. Cato's narrative report was given as follows:

"This outbreak of food poisoning was very interesting and very unusual in that dill pickles were determined to be the vehicle for transmitting the causative organism, salmonella sendai. So far as I know, this is the first case of food poisoning that has been attributed to pickles and while salmonella sendai was first isolated in 1925 from cases of enteric fever in Japan, it seems that few cases of food poisoning have been traced to this particular organism.

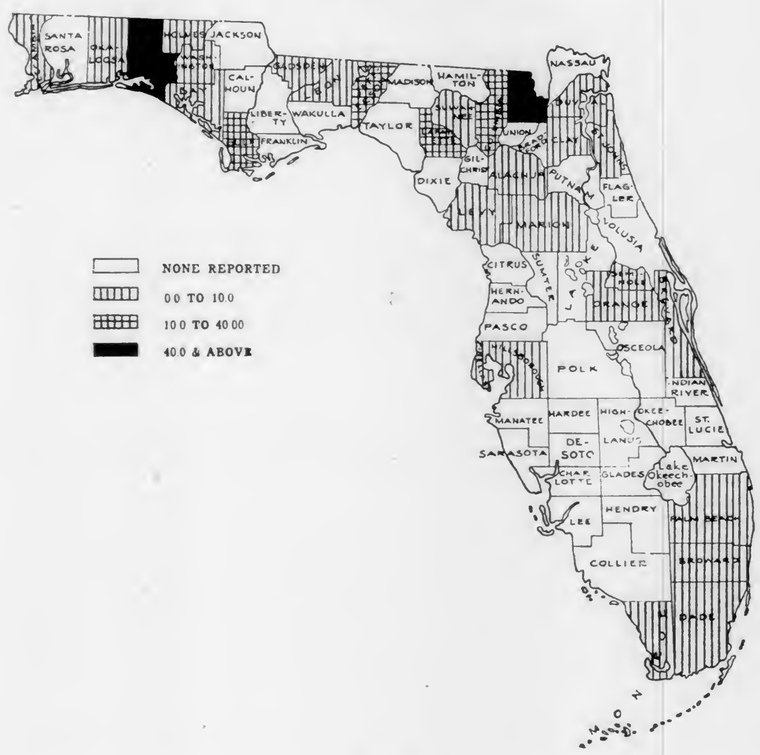
"Epidemiological investigation revealed that the pickles was the only food common to all of the cases. The restaurant in question has the most modern equipment and refrigeration and at the time of the food poisoning, everything was in excellent condition. Samples of all foods that possibly could have been the source were examined bacteriologically but none were found to contain the organism except the dill pickles and a sample of the brine from the barrel which contained pickles. It is not clear how the pickles became contaminated, whether by repeated handling in the process of removing pickles from the barrel by a carrier or, as seems much more probable, by fecal contamination of the pickles or of the barrel before the pickles were placed in the barrel.

"Stool cultures were taken from 35 persons employed in this restaurant and 11 of them showed positive for salmonella sendai. It is felt that all 11 of these persons, however, received their infection from the pickles and were not the source of the infection. All 11 of the food handlers were stopped from handling food until repeated stool examinations showed them to be free from the infecting organism. Most of the 11 cleared up promptly but one case continued to discharge the organism for a number of weeks."

TABLE D.—TYPE AND NUMBER OF CARRIERS BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA—BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY—1944.

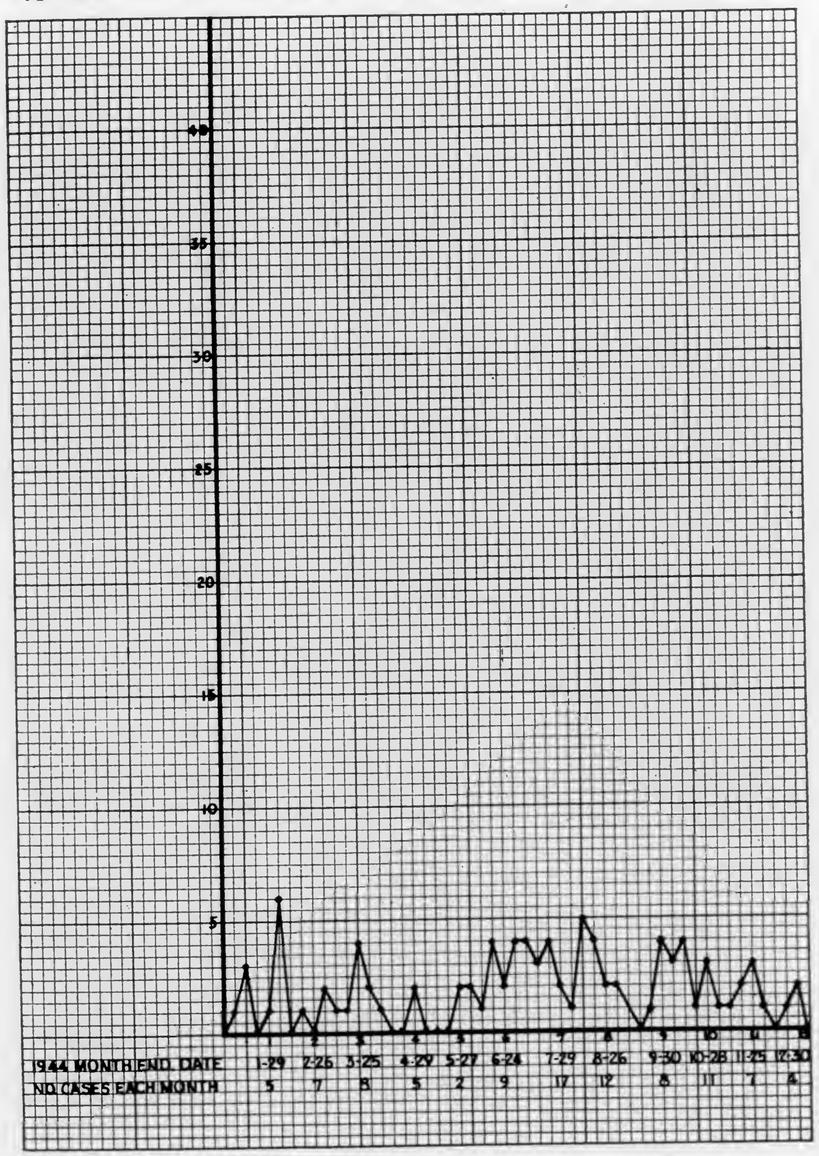
County	Diphtheria Bacilli	Giardia Lamblia	Dysentery Bacillary	Dysentery Amebic	Typhoid Bacilli	Salmonella	Tubercle Bacilli
Alachua	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Baker	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Bay	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Citrus	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Clay	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Dade	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
De Soto	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Duval	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Escambia	11	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	.....	3	1	7	.....
Gadsden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Gulf	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Highlands	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Jefferson	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	.....	.....	1	1	4	12	.....
Lee	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Liberty	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Orange	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Palm Beach	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pasco	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pinellas	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Polk	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Taylor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Volusia	3	5	1	7	6	9	1
Walton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	34	5	7	22	45	32	3

CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944



Map 4

Graph 4.
Typhoid Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.



PNEUMONIA

A total of 1,617 cases of pneumonia were reported for 1944. Of this number 362 were reported as broncho pneumonia, 479 as lobar pneumonia and 776 as atypical pneumonia. The majority of pneumonia cases occurred in the personnel of the armed forces stationed or channeled through the war-time training stations of this State.

POLIOMYELITIS

A total of 108 cases of poliomyelitis were reported for 1944 as compared to 28 in 1943. This shows a slight increase over the five-year mean which was 95 cases for the year 1940-1944 inclusive. A large number of these cases occurred in the families of service men which may account for some of the increased incidence for the year. There undoubtably were also more contacts by travelers to and from Florida to cases in the nearby Southern States where poliomyelitis was particularly prevalent during the year.

PSITTACOSIS

No cases of psittacosis in the human or psittacine birds were reported during 1944. Several requests were received and granted for permission to carry psittacine birds out of the State. All requests for the importation of psittacine birds were refused.

PUERPERAL SEPSIS

Only two cases of puerperal sepsis were reported for 1944, whereas a total of 30 deaths due to puerperal sepsis were reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Much better and earlier reporting of this disease is indicated if these deaths are to be prevented.

TYPHUS FEVER

The cases of endemic typhus fever reported to the State Board of Health are listed by counties and by years in the accompanying tables.

It will be noted in Table 14, Morbidity Incidence of Endemic Typhus By Counties, By Years, For the Ten Year Period 1935-1944, that the total number of reported cases for Florida for this period is 1,858 and that the number increased from 27 cases reported in 1935 to 484 cases for the year 1944. This is practically an eighteen-fold increase in cases during the ten-year period. There has been a steady rise in the reported incidence of the disease since 1940, the most marked

of which was in 1944 when the reported cases exceeded those for 1943 by 170 cases.

Endemic typhus fever has appeared in all sections of the State having been reported from 59 of the 67 Florida counties in one or more of the years 1935-1944. These figures while striking in themselves do not tell the full story as many cases of endemic typhus fever are not reported and obviously the incidence of the disease is considerably higher than the figures indicate.

This disease has assumed serious proportions in some areas of the State. There were 150 deaths recorded during the ten-year period of which 119 were white and 31 colored. The ratio of deaths to cases is approximately eight percent, which indicates the disease is above average severity in Florida.

Since the rat is the reservoir of the infection and the rat-flea the vector, the necessity for more vigorous and extensive rat control measures is obvious if the spread of endemic and other of the rat-borne diseases is to be controlled.

SCARLET FEVER

A total of 416 cases of scarlet fever were reported in 1944 as compared to 306 in 1943 and 281 cases in 1942. There was one death, one white and no colored reported in 1944.

SEPTIC SORE THROAT

A total of 112 cases of septic sore throat were reported in 1944.

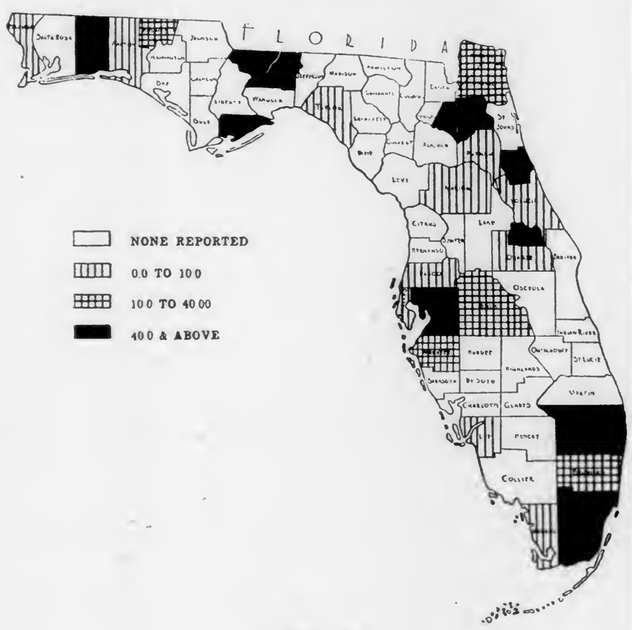
SMALLPOX

Only one case of smallpox was reported during 1944. This case was never verified by this Bureau. A total of 28,553 smallpox vaccinations were reported for Florida in 1944 as compared to 32,068 in 1943.

TYPHOID

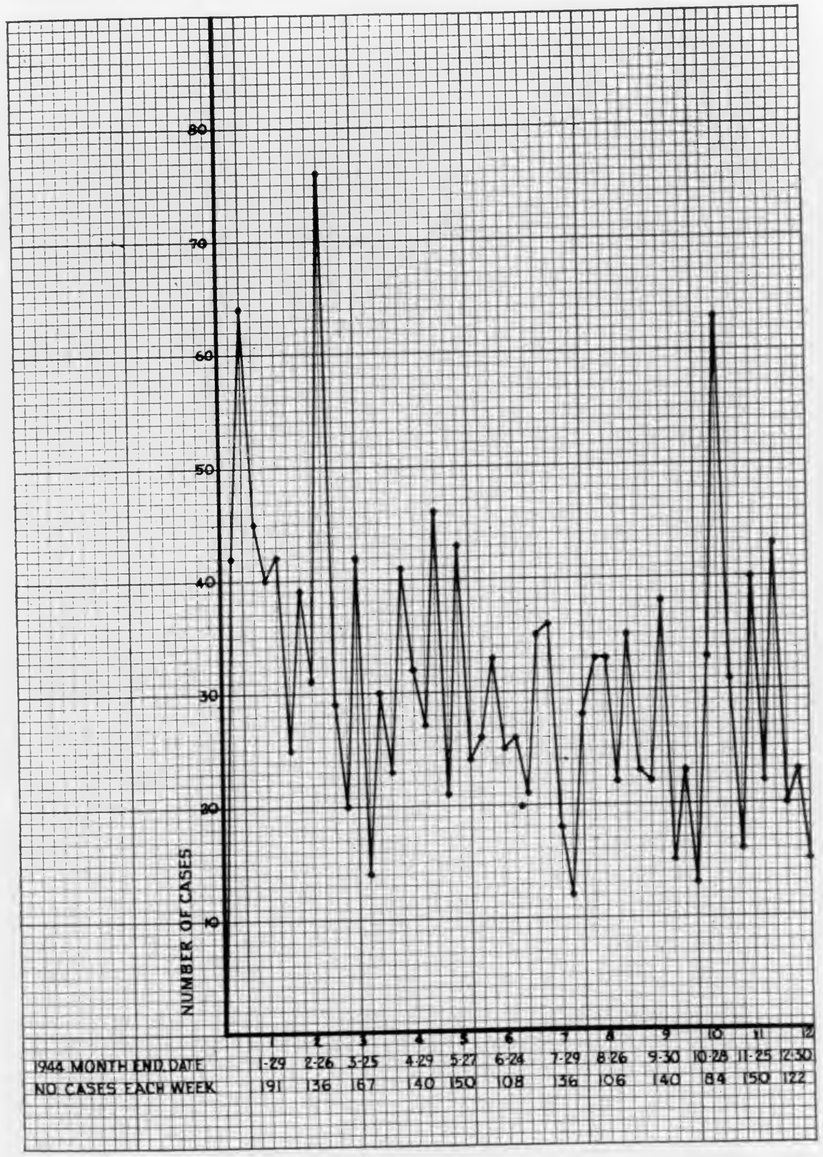
A total of 95 cases of typhoid fever were reported in 1944 as compared to 68 in 1943 and a five-year mean (1940-44) of 122 cases. A total of 46,725 typhoid immunizations were done in 1944 as compared to 51,762 in 1945.

CASES OF PNEUMONIA PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944

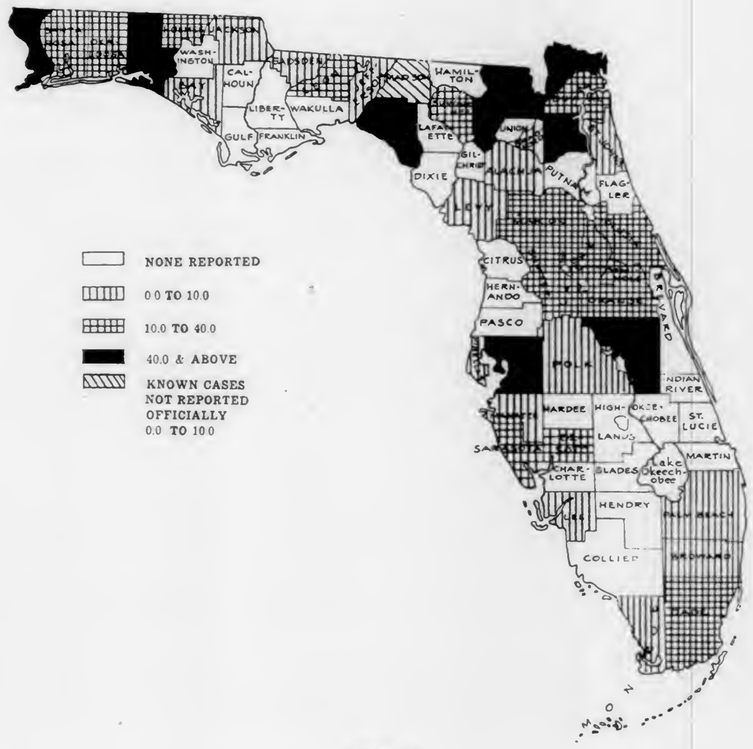


Map 5

Graph 5.
Pneumonia Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.



CASES OF TYPHUS FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944



Map 6

Graph 6.
Typhus Fever Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.

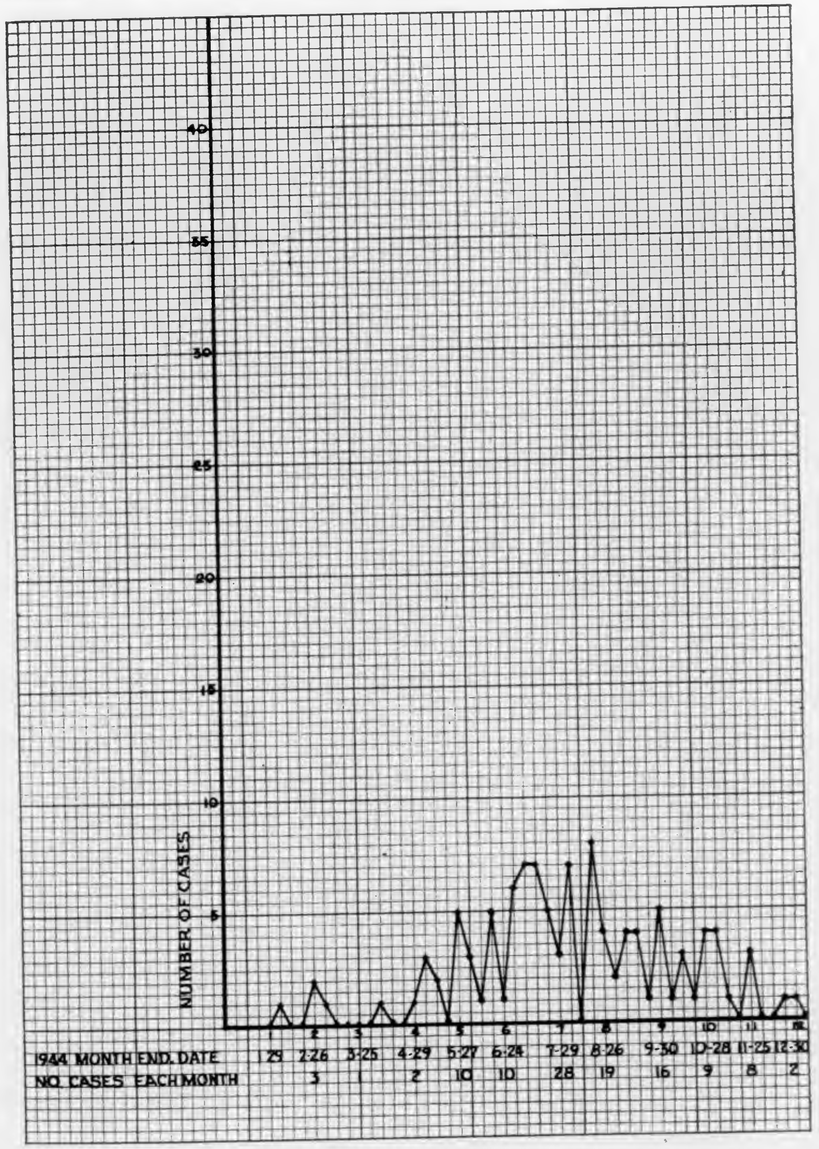


TABLE 5.—MORBIDITY INCIDENCE OF ENDEMIC TYPHUS BY COUNTIES, BY YEARS, FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD 1935-1944 FOR FLORIDA

Year	Totals	State Totals	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward	Calhoun	Charlotte	Citrus	Clay	Collier	Columbia	Dade	Dixie	Duval	Escambia	Flagler	Franklin	Gadsden	Gilchrist	Glades	Gulf	Hamilton	Hardee	Hendry	Hernando	Highlands	Hillsborough	Holmes	Indian River	Jackson
1944	484	484	2	6	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	8	17	0	29	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	2
1943	314	314	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	6	3	0	15	14	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2
1942	313	313	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	10	5	0	8	5	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1941	196	196	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	8	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1940	111	111	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1939	152	152	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1938	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1937	131	131	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1936	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1935	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Totals	State Totals	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy	Liberty	Madison	Manatee	Marion	Martin	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Okeechobee	Orange	Orlando	Osceola	Palm Beach	Pasco	Pinellas	Polk	Putnam	St. Johns	St. Lucie	Santa Rosa	Sarasota	Seminole	Sumter	Suwannee	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington
1944	484	484	1	0	8	2	9	11	0	0	2	11	0	1	14	2	0	19	0	5	3	0	25	4	0	1	0	3	4	5	1	3	7	0	20	1	0	0
1943	314	314	0	1	6	2	7	3	0	2	0	9	0	1	5	0	0	17	0	0	1	1	8	1	17	2	0	7	0	2	1	1	4	0	8	0	1	0
1942	313	313	4	0	4	3	4	1	0	6	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	2	4	1	10	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	26	0	0	0
1941	196	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	13	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	0
1940	111	111	1	6	3	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	1	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1939	152	152	0	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	1	0	15	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
1938	75	75	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1937	131	131	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1936	55	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1935	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

UNDULANT FEVER

A total of 30 cases of undulant fever were reported in 1944 as compared to 36 in 1943. There is reason to believe that undulant fever is very casually reported in Florida. There was one death due to undulant fever reported in 1944.

WHOOPING COUGH

A total of 981 cases of whooping cough were reported in 1944 as compared to 1,134 cases in 1943 and 828 cases in 1942. The last five years show a mean of 814 cases. There were 48 deaths reported as being due to whooping cough in 1944. Of this number of deaths 20 were white children and 28 colored. The death rate for whooping cough has increased in the last five years (1939-1943) from 3.2 to 3.6 per 100,000 population. This Bureau has, through funds made available by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, provided pertussis vaccine upon request of any private or clinic physician for free distribution and administration to the susceptible age group of the child population. Request for this material during 1944 show an increased effort in the immunization of children against whooping cough.

INTESTINAL PARASITES

Hookworm: A total of 6,547 cases of hookworm were reported for 1944 which is slightly less than the 6,887 reported in 1943. Although these figures are lower than in the years just previous, the figures are undoubtedly more nearly correct as each card has been checked for duplication, whereas previously one or more duplicate cards on the same case was frequently counted. Most of these cases are being treated. A total of 11,800 hookworm treatments were given.

Other Infestations: Other intestinal parasite infestations reported for 1944 were giardiasis, 210; ascariasis, 623; oxyuriasis, 74; trichuriasis, 59, and teniasis, 13.

TABLE 6.—DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH BY AGE INTERVALS, FLORIDA 1935-1944.

Year	Total All Ages	AGE INTERVAL									
		-1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25+
1944	48	29	11	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
1943	69	50	10	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1942	48	30	11	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
1941	38	28	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
1940	39	29	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1939	60	43	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1938	68*	45	15	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1937	59	38	10	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	1
1936	25	14	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1935	59	38	16	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
Total	513	344	100	33	11	6	10	3	1	1	3
Rate%		67.0	19.4	7.4	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5

*Age unknown for one death.

TABLE 7.—DEATH RATES (DEATHS PER 100,000) FROM MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, AND SCARLET FEVER, UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA—1935-1944.

Year	Measles		Diphtheria		Wh. Cough		Scar. Fever	
	U.S.	Fla.	U.S.	Fla.	U.S.	Fla.	U.S.	Fla.
1944		0.9		2.2		2.5		0.1
1943	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.5	3.6	0.3	0.2
1942	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	0.3	0.2
1941	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.0	0.3	0.1
1940	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.1
1939	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.2	0.7	0.3
1938	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	3.7	3.8	0.9	0.2
1937	1.2	0.3	2.0	3.2	3.9	3.4	1.4	0.1
1936	1.0	0.4	2.4	3.4	2.1	1.5	1.9	0.1
1935	3.1	2.1	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.1	0.1

TABLE 8.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES (DEATHS PER 100,000) BY COLOR FROM MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, AND SCARLET FEVER, FLORIDA—1935-1944.

Year	Measles						Diphtheria					
	Deaths			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	T	W	C	T	W	C	T	W	C	T	W	C
1944	17	11	6	0.9	0.8	1.2	42	34	8	2.2	2.4	1.5
1943	7	6	1	0.4	0.4	0.2	26	21	5	1.4	1.5	1.0
1942	56	33	23	2.9	2.4	4.4	28	21	7	1.5	1.5	1.4
1941	17	15	2	0.9	1.1	0.4	23	18	5	1.2	1.3	1.0
1940	7	5	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	28	20	8	1.5	1.4	1.5
1939	15	9	6	0.8	0.7	1.2	33	25	8	1.8	1.9	1.6
1938	30	22	8	1.7	1.7	1.6	32	22	10	1.8	1.7	2.0
1937	5	4	1	0.3	0.3	0.2	55	42	13	3.2	3.4	2.7
1936	7	5	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	57	47	10	3.4	3.9	2.1
1935	34	31	3	2.1	2.7	0.6	58	53	5	3.6	4.6	1.1

Year	Whooping Cough						Scarlet Fever					
	Deaths			Rates			Deaths			Rates		
	T	W	C	T	W	C	T	W	C	T	W	C
1944	48	20	28	2.5	1.4	5.4	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	
1943	69	32	37	3.6	2.3	7.1	4	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1942	48	25	23	2.5	1.8	4.4	3	2	1	0.2	0.1	0.2
1941	38	19	19	2.0	1.4	3.7	2	1	1	0.1	0.1	0.2
1940	39	23	16	2.0	1.6	3.1	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	
1939	60	30	30	3.2	2.2	5.9	6	5	1	0.3	0.4	0.2
1938	68	37	31	3.8	2.9	6.2	4	3	1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1937	59	30	29	3.4	2.4	5.9	2	2	0	0.1	0.2	
1936	25	15	10	1.5	1.3	2.1	2	2	0	0.1	0.2	
1935	59	31	28	3.6	2.7	6.0	1	1	0	0.1	0.1	

TABLE 9.—CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED BY COUNTIES BY YEARS 1935-1944, FLORIDA.

County	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Alachua	4	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	4	3
Baker	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	5
Bay	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Bradford	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brevard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Broward	0	1	1	6	2	6	1	1	0	3
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	1	1
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1
Collier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	3
Dade	13	18	25	19	18	43	20	11	2	9
DeSoto	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Duval	8	8	16	49	13	8	36	23	6	8
Escambia	16	3	10	21	11	4	6	11	8	4
Flagler	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
Gadsden	0	0	1	3	6	2	16	12	6	1
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hardee	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Hendry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hernando	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Highlands	3	1	0	0	5	1	1	5	0	0
Hillsboro	54	23	19	12	17	8	9	30	4	18
Holmes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indian River	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	1	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lake	1	0	2	5	2	5	0	1	1	0
Lee	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Leon	3	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1
Levy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liberty	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Madison	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Manatee	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	5	2	4
Martin	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Nassau	0	1	1	2	4	0	1	1	3	0
Okaloosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Okeechobee	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	2	8	7	8	2	4	9	1	1	2
Osceola	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Palm Beach	8	1	4	0	4	1	3	4	7	3
Pasco	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	7	0	0
Pinellas	8	7	7	6	21	7	8	36	1	4
Polk	19	5	1	2	1	4	0	3	3	0
Putnam	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
St. Johns	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0
St. Lucie	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
Santa Rosa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasota	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Seminole	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	1
Sumter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suwannee	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
Taylor	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Union	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia	3	1	3	3	5	7	11	8	3	3
Wakulla	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	169	94	127	160	128	109	166	196	68	95

TABLE 10.—CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED BY COUNTIES BY YEARS 1935-1944, FLORIDA.

County	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Alachua	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brevard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DeSoto	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Duval	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flagler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gadsden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glades	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gulf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hardee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernando	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highlands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hillsboro	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian River	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lee	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Leon	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Levy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manatee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okaloosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okeechobee	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Osceola	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Palm Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinellas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Johns	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Rosa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarasota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seminole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suwannee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volusia	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wakulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Walton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	14	0	8	15	4	7	0	1	2	1

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND HOOKWORM REPORTED IN FLORIDA, 1931-1941*

Diseases	Code Number	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Anthrax	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Beriberi	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Botulism	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cancer	45–55	181	189	179	211	200	240	233	292	356	339	351
Chancroid	44A	23	25	32	65	83	96	97	49	56	97	152
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	1,209	341	703	1,097	1,416	750	979	1,435	1,139	2,014	908
Cholera Asiatic	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dengue	38F	.....	2	5	2,005	24	12	6	25	8	4	6
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Diphtheria	10	501	735	452	491	426	309	609	456	299	223	212
Dysentery	27A-27C	16	21	33	41	19	31	53	62	59	44	57
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	1	1	2	5	2	1	.....	8	10	9	6
Erysipelas	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Measles	38D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glanders	26B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	28	151	1,474
Gonorrhea	25	704	713	616	702	1,207	1,146	2,411	2,092	1,650	1,824	3,065
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hookworm	40	3,062	3,076	4,870	8,984	6,739	2,211	8,321	6,081	5,766	9,455	7,944
Influenza	33	1,543	335	1,267	65	662	587	544	112	402	653	3,832
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leprosy	23	3	8	5	1	2	.....	1	1	2	4	2
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria	28	339	318	1,011	1,106	813	869	894	471	435	140	145
Measles (Rubeola)	35	3,799	217	1,048	8,115	1,176	307	635	9,149	2,716	2,305	11,261
Meningitis	6	36	8	10	5	.....	120	168	61	20	7	27
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	246	159	163	571	1,101	1,084	744	659	598	265	650
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Blastomycosis	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Favus	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND HOOKWORM REPORTED IN FLORIDA, 1931-1941*
(Continued)

Diseases	Code Number	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	16	3	15	15
Paratyphoid Fever	2	3	1	3	3	4	4	9	10	14	6	17
Pellagra	69	64	60	72	151	74	35	37	188	172	120	9
Plague	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	425	349	419	439	451	634	551	727	820	955	1,125
" Lobar	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Other	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poliomyelitis	36	17	8	8	16	16	42	35	32	66	33	263
Psittacosis	38F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Infection	147B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rabies, Human	38B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
" Animal	38B	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	21	44	17	15	.....
Rickettsial Diseases	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Brills or Typhus	39A	31	42	54	36	27	55	131	122	152	111	196
" Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever (Scarletina)	8	266	235	203	190	273	299	377	352	398	270	205
Septic Sore Throat	115B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	70	42	38
Smallpox (Variola)	34	27	33	1	3	14	.....	7	15	4	7	.....
Syphilis	30	3,965	4,063	4,833	5,198	4,389	3,287	14,532	18,243	21,092	19,889	21,258
Tetanus	12	20	16	23	16	27	31	11	.....	15	17	12
Trachoma	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	54	.....	12	2	11	9
Trichinosis	42	1	.....	.....	.....	2	13	3	2	2	.....	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	511	591	661	603	523	621	1,120	1,177	916	1,018	981
" Other Forms	14–22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tularemia	26A	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	2	25	16	3
Typhoid Fever	1	183	266	183	129	169	93	133	160	128	109	166
Undulant Fever	5	3	2	5	9	68	16	37	42	54	46	21
Vincent's Angina	32B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	441	133	52	71
Whooping Cough	9	254	379	508	723	532	383	540	912	1,124	383	747
Yellow Fever	38A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Diseases: Giardiasis	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*1942-1944 figures given in Table 9, page

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

During the past two years an effort has been made to improve morbidity reporting and communicable disease control. These services have been systematized with emphasis on local epidemiological follow-up work. More complete, accurate and prompt reporting has been accomplished with the cooperation of the United States Armed Forces during the last two years of the war.

Better methods of statistical tabulation and statistical presentation have been developed as well as improved educational material on preventable disease, in cooperation with the Bureau of Health Education.

The distribution of insulin to all indigent diabetics has been decentralized. Insulin is now being distributed through the local health authorities.

Pertussis vaccine and special hookworm treatments have been supplied the local health authorities through funds supplied by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the State Board of Health.

Frequent advisory visits to the County Health Departments has served to better prepare local public health personnel for preventable disease control work.

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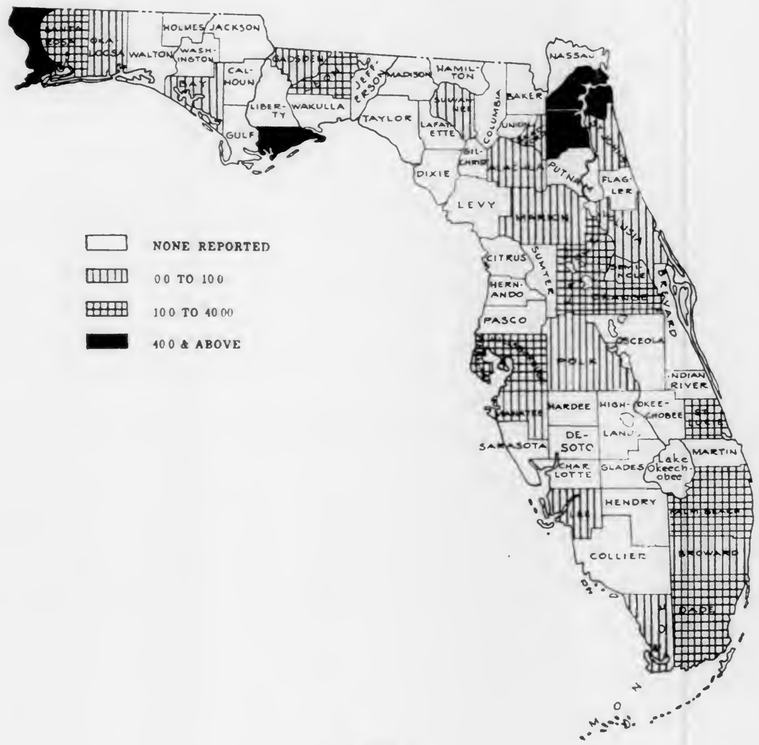
Continued efforts will be made to obtain more complete, accurate and prompt reporting of diseases from the counties with the cooperation of the United States Public Health Service and the United States Armed Forces.

Efforts will also be made to further improve preventable disease control work with emphasis on epidemiological follow-up work.

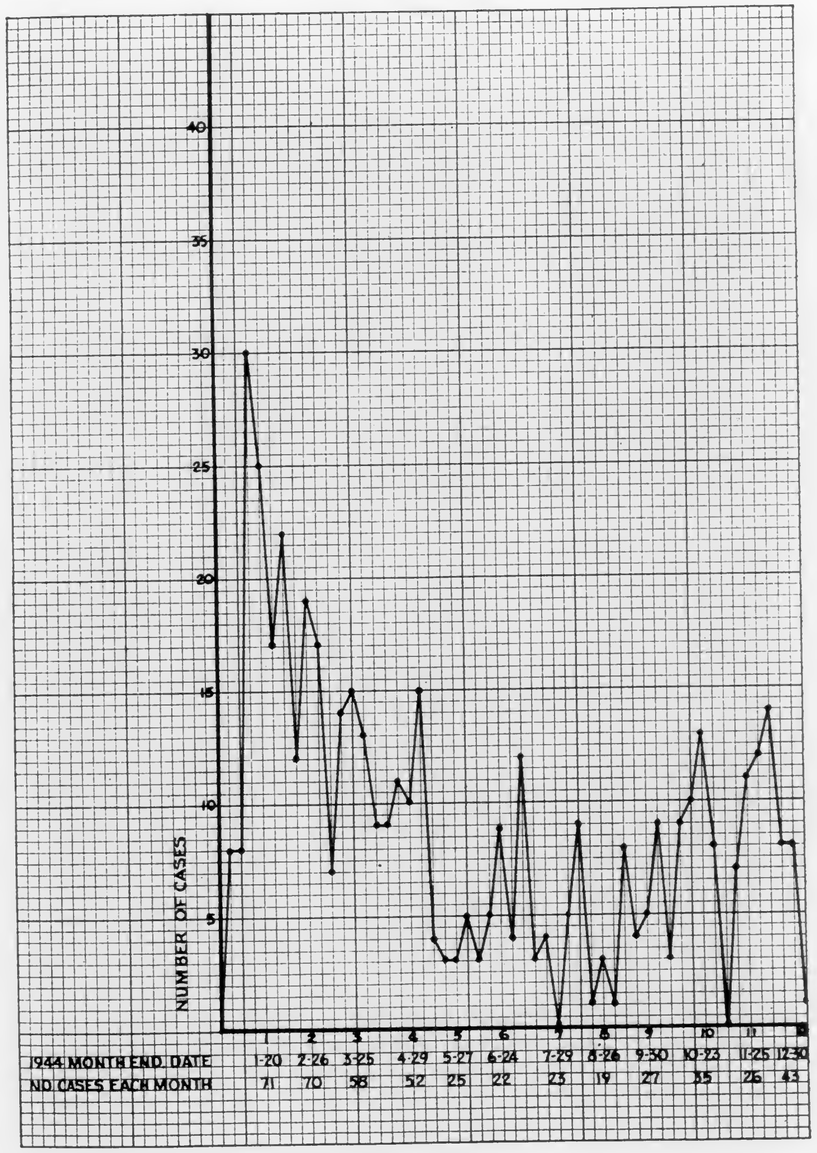
In cooperation with the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health yearround services for the administration of immunizations and hookworm treatments will be extended as part of the maternal, infant, preschool, school and adult services rendered in conjunction with the Public Health Clinics in each county. Continued efforts will be made to provide pertussis vaccine, combined pertussis diphtheria and teta-

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944

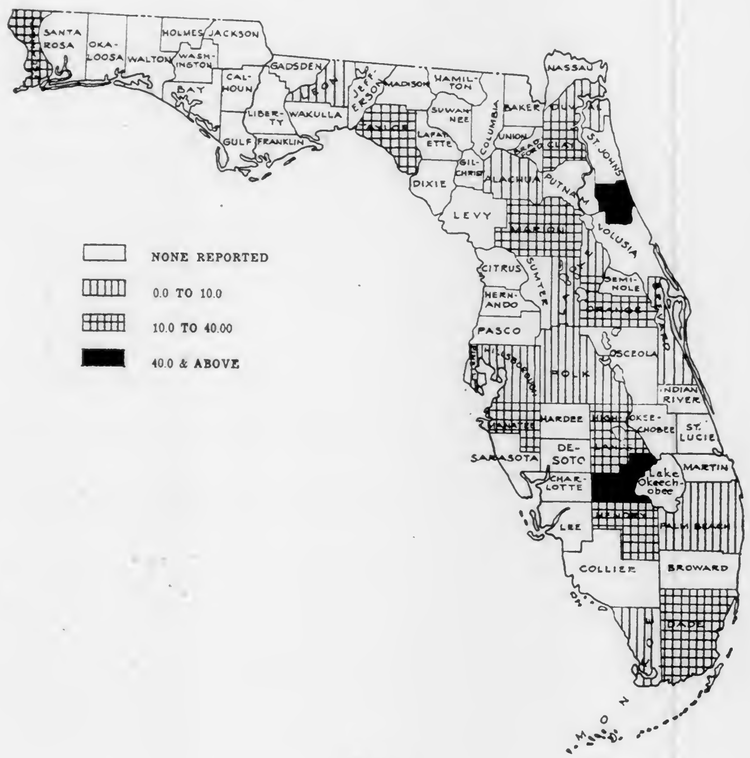


Map 7

Scarlet Fever Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months. Graph 7.

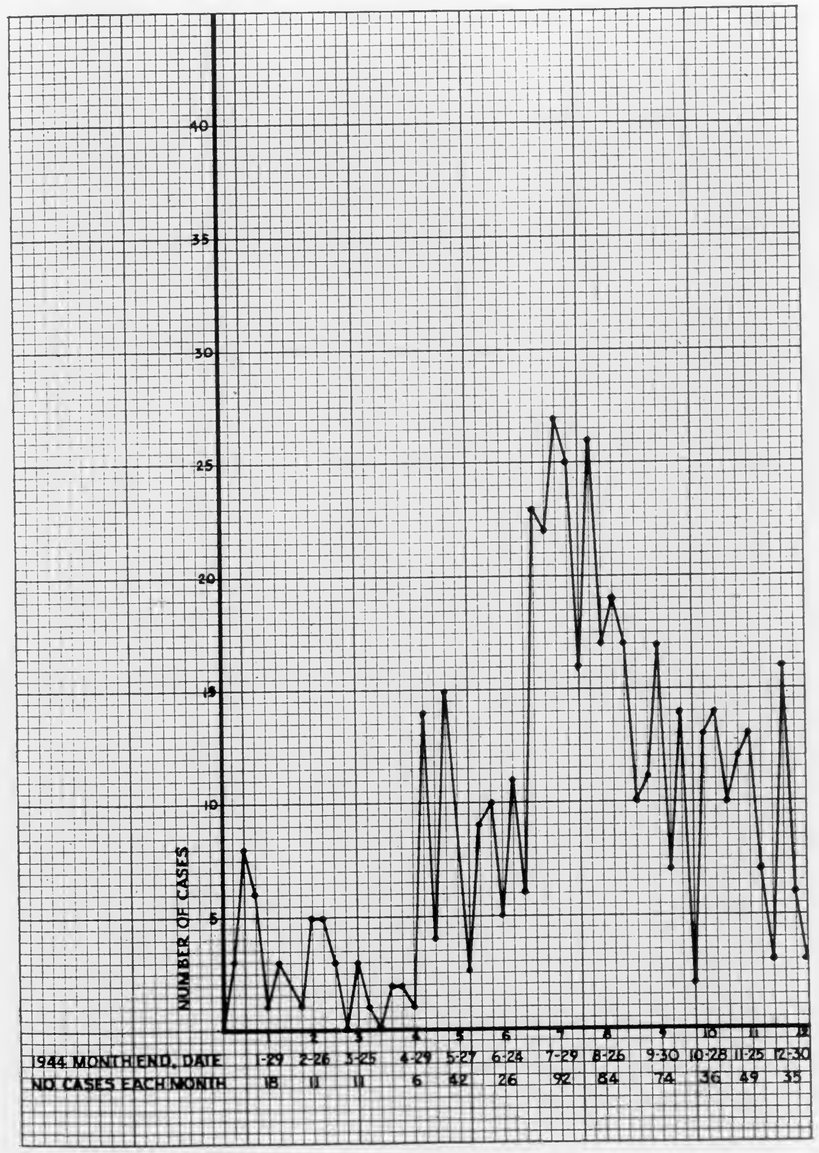


CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY COUNTIES, 1944



Map 8

Graph 8.
Poliomyelitis Morbidity Incidence For Florida 1944 For Each Week By Months.



nus-diphtheria vaccines routinely to the private or clinic doctor for free distribution and administration to all susceptible age groups of children.

Further efforts will be made to extend the course in epidemiology for credit to all public health personnel through the Extension Division and the general curriculum of the University of Florida, Gainesville.

Better methods of statistical tabulation and presentation will be developed as well as improved educational material on preventable diseases in cooperation with the other Bureaus. The I. B. M. punch card system of recording and tabulating morbidity statistics will be extended.

That portion of the *Sanitary Code* relating to the control of preventable diseases will be rewritten to facilitate the present-day needs.

The application of the uniform health card for the State will be further extended to include other occupational and vocational groups and further effort will be made to provide for better facilities and methods for its application.

The distribution of insulin will be still further decentralized to include those counties which do not as yet have local insulin distribution services.

Efforts will be made to increase the Bureau's office personnel to include enough clerical help to adequately render the services undertaken. An assistant epidemiologist is needed as well as a trained statistical clerk and a punch operator.

Efforts will also be made to secure adequate facilities for punching the data now being obtained on the newly designed I. B. M. punch card.

Efforts will be made to extend and maintain personnel for local epidemiological work in each county of the State.

Advisory visits on request and otherwise will be made to the counties of the State to promote the establishment of better epidemiological facilities and if possible to better prepare local public health and medical personnel to do better disease control work.

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.*

DISEASE	Code No.	STATE 1940-44 5-Yr. Mean	STATE 1942 Total For Year	STATE 1943 Total For Year	STATE 1944 Total This Year	COUNTIES Alachua Total Last Year	Alachua Total This Year	Baker Total Last Year	Baker Total This Year
		Population:	2,080,003			38,213		5,862	
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	310	384	429	351	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	415	452	840	535	5	5	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	1,716	1,388	2,469	1,803	2	2	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	11	0	15	40	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	15	0	42	28	0	0	1	0
Diphtheria	10	244	258	243	284	3	7	4	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	25	132	104	1	0	0	5
" Bacillary	27A	0	47	180	491	0	0	0	3
" Other	27C	0	1	24	8	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	9	1	14	19	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	14	0	32	39	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	718	143	1,495	329	0	0	0	5
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	6,395	10,165	16,925	14,351	18	65	10	25
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	43	0	0	217	0	2	0	0
Hookworm	40	8,315	10,745	6,887	6,547	2	47	652	234
Influenza	33	1,238	227	782	727	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	10	0	27	36	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	64	24	254	248	0	0	0	0
Malaria	28	22	86	119	522	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	4,912	4,324	1,483	5,201	1	12	0	6
Meningitis	6	113	25	252	258	1	0	0	2
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	1,388	1,789	2,631	1,607	1	0	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	15	19	23	16	1	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	20	15	31	33	0	4	0	0
Pellagra	69	46	74	26	5	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	841	1,238	362	0	0	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	198	479	1	0	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	347	776	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	95	43	28	108	1	1	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	9	0	31	8	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	283	313	314	484	2	2	0	6
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	317	281	365	416	0	2	2	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	52	35	36	112	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	24,775	30,104	33,540	19,087	783	348	45	31
Tetanus	12	20	19	29	25	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	1,099	1,163	1,220	1,114	39	3	1	1
" Other Forms	14–22	4	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	5	7	2	1	0	0	0	5
Typhoid Fever	1	122	196	68	95	4	3	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	3	37	36	30	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	201	145	306	433	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	9	814	828	1,134	981	2	0	0	7
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	16	210	0	0	0	19
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	390	623	0	8	0	21
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	52	74	0	4	0	4
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	58	59	0	1	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	17	13	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	44	188	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Bay 26,210		Bradford 12,724		Brevard 18,069		Broward 51,530	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Chancroid	44A	5	4	3	4	1	0	2	12
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	1	0	0	8	0	2	120	42
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	2	5	2	0	0	2	3	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	0
" Bacillary	27A	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	0	10	5	21	12
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	422	454	86	97	91	33	231	258
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	5
Hookworm	40	658	99	193	479	0	0	15	8
Influenza	33	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Malaria	28	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	5	1	1	7	5	2	38	104
Meningitis	6	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	2
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	3	6	8	2	9	3	17	68
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	2
" Lobar	108	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	4
" Other	109	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	5
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	5	3	0	1	0	2	5	2
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	553	437	199	193	419	73	742	479
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	8	4	1	12	0	3	39	24
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	4	0	16	43
Whooping Cough	9	30	1	4	6	0	0	13	39
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	141	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Calhoun 7,320		Charlotte 3,586		Citrus 4,950		Clay 9,195	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	0	0	3	2	0	1	198	25
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	24
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	0	0	0	701	94
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	5	1	33	17	0	11	1,923	157
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Hookworm	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	140
Influenza	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	264
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	318
Meningitis	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	59
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	114
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	72
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	239
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	408
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	48	9	65	15	0	170	424	224
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	45	16
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	62
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	14
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Collier 4,271		Columbia 15,266		Dade 301,144		DeSoto 8,299	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	1	0	27	0	387	310	0	0
Chancroid	44A	0	3	0	0	95	148	1	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	0	0	0	533	480	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	16	9	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	0	1	0	6	11	0	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	145	1	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	1	12	10	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	2	0	316	83	1	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	14	3	26	31	1,349	2,016	47	50
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	2
Hookworm	40	5	0	10	7	16	7	0	0
Influenza	33	1	0	1	0	96	72	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	0	0	0	9	34	0	0
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	15	8	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	0	0	0	457	1,289	0	0
Meningitis	6	0	0	1	0	39	32	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	0	0	0	720	216	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	1	0	7	0	576	135	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	3	0	23	80	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	83	120	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	7	35	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	0	0	6	8	18	61	0	1
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	1	0	87	42	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	21	12	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	34	23	781	104	4,458	2,588	166	53
Tetanus	12	0	1	0	0	12	7	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	2	35	1	407	322	1	3
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	2	3	2	9	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	54	99	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	0	0	317	348	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Dixie 6,244		Duval 258,381		Escambia 87,946		Flagler 2,394	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	0	0	192	105	13	34	0	1
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	0	545	338	17	15	1	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	0	65	42	33	26	0	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	14	20	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	48	46	5	16	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	0	5	3,535	2,355	1,127	1,487	8	55
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	21	0	12	0	7
Hookworm	40	0	0	278	265	103	73	0	0
Influenza	33	0	0	15	15	4	3	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	0	3	45	3	5	0	1
Malaria	28	0	0	14	33	1	1	0	4
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	0	104	823	24	21	0	0
Meningitis	6	0	0	47	50	13	15	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	0	848	103	13	6	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	45	17	0	0	0	1
" Lobar	108	0	0	11	21	0	0	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	35	43	0	1	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	1	9	1	9	0	2
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	0	0	72	84	37	55	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	70	119	29	46	1	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	10	27	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	215	14	6,255	3,954	793	813	94	108
Tetanus	12	0	0	12	10	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	1	148	109	22	47	0	0
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	1	0	6	8	8	4	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	4	5	2	0	2	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	57	70	4	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	281	104	13	4	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	53	0	1	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Franklin 10,376		Gadsden 30,029		Gilchrist 3,399		Glades 1,952	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	5	6	18	3	0	0	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	3	3	4	0	1	1	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	1	1	99	28	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	158	675	41	53	1	0	8	6
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hookworm	40	38	0	484	81	1	0	34	50
Influenza	33	32	64	40	79	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	5
Malaria	28	4	46	5	0	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	25	33	6	2	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	6	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	49
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	53	21	23	0	0	0	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	54	15	76	40	0	0	1	0
" Lobar	108	6	1	28	26	0	0	0	0
" Other	109	1	22	3	10	0	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	2	6	4	1	0	0	2	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	117	142	482	279	4	1	18	32
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	6	10	41	21	1	0	1	0
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Gulf 7,474		Hamilton 8,856		Hardee 8,468		Hendry 5,047		Hernando 5,132	
		Total Last Year	Total his Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	13	13	0	6	5	10	57	24	2	5
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hookworm	40	3	15	0	0	0	0	25	2	1	1
Influenza	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	143	84	4	3	36	34	181	135	141	9
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Highlands 14,047		Hillsboro 197,419		Holmes 13,629		Ind. River 9,329	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	16	0	1	0	0
Chancroid	44A	20	1	84	61	0	0	0	2
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	2	1	84	33	0	1	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	8	3	29	37	0	1	0	1
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	14	0	111	13	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	260	280	1,430	1,815	0	14	16	22
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	1	0	18	0	0	0	0
Hookworm	40	165	135	160	45	2	650	0	31
Influenza	33	8	5	206	135	0	1	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	6	19	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven	44A	9	1	3	42	0	1	0	0
Malaria	28	0	3	19	74	0	1	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	8	3	93	179	0	2	3	0
Meningitis	6	1	2	25	30	0	0	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	17	12	145	95	0	0	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	3	0	127	27	2	0	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	17	53	1	0	0	0
" Other	109	6	2	118	82	0	4	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	3	6	10	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	7	0	47	82	5	3	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	43	61	0	0	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	299	183	2,921	1,419	51	51	279	68
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	2	4	102	103	2	1	0	0
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	4	18	0	1	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	45	55	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	3	2	40	22	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Jackson 31,053		Jefferson 11,007		Lafayette 3,505		Lake 28,196	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	2
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	0	3	61	0	0	23	21
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	10
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	133	164	64	47	0	1	95	96
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hookworm	40	64	355	610	707	0	9	182	196
Influenza	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven	44A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	0	1	4	0	0	15	400
Meningitis	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	1	0	4	34	0	0	26	20
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	8
Brills or Typhus	39A	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	211	113	201	78	14	4	380	201
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	4	1	6	1	1	1	16	22
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
Undulant Fever	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	3	14	0	0	1	41
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	13
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	3	1	233	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Lee 21,598		Leon 35,674		Levy 11,611		Liberty 2,902	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	1	1	17	15	2	0	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	4	0	4	9	0	14	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	0	5	13	0	1	0	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	471	0	1	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	1	0	3	7	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	39	41	687	1,128	62	3	1	1
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Hookworm	40	17	0	142	175	61	114	0	3
Influenza	33	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	1	1	21	0	0	0	0
Malaria	28	9	0	2	20	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	18	0	21	35	0	6	0	0
Meningitis	6	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	7	0	10	11	3	38	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	1	22	2	0	0	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	2	31	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	2	2	7	9	3	1	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	1	20	12	0	0	1	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	286	149	450	357	152	10	7	0
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	1	1	16	7	0	7	0	0
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Madison 15,067		Manatee 24,725		Marion 30,343		Martin 6,481	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	0	0	5	2	0	3	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	1	31	1	7	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	38	4	187	84	77	111	8	0
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	1	0	15	0	1	0	0
Hookworm	40	556	80	0	70	0	12	0	0
Influenza	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	1	3	0	0	1	0	4	0
Meningitis	6	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
" Other	109	0	0	0	4	4	7	2	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	2	0	0	2	9	11	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	476	16	218	178	1,026	263	95	7
Syphilis	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	1	5	2	4	14	1	0
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Monroe 20,072		Nassau 10,775		Okaloosa 15,591		Okeechobee 2,929	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	1	3	4	7	0	1	0	0
Chancroid	44A	5	6	6	3	7	0	0	0
Chicke pox (Varicella)	38E	4	100	39	24	7	5	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0
Diphtheria	10	3	0	2	2	9	4	0	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	8	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	171	220	126	102	248	224	0	12
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hookworm	40	0	11	138	233	105	215	0	0
Influenza	33	0	4	18	3	48	177	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Malaria	28	0	9	1	0	3	1	0	1
Measles (Rubeola)	35	16	190	0	44	1	51	0	0
Meningitis	6	1	3	0	2	4	1	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	24	42	23	17	17	29	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	1	0	0	3	16	29	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	1	0	1	5	28	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	1	1	5	14	0	2	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	6	1	1	4	2	1	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	64	0	2	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	308	142	202	114	171	61	72	36
Tetanus	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	8	22	22	8	3	1	0	1
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	14	3	1	2	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	10	54	51	12	25	8	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	2	0	16	0	1	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	33	0	0	0	49	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Orange 179,448		Osceola 9,687		Palm Beach 88,356		Pasco 13,322	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chancroid	44A	69	35	0	0	24	20	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	441	95	0	0	167	253	2	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	6	3	2	0	0	2	2	3
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	112	8	0	0	13	11	1	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	847	313	9	4	335	353	4	3
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	13	0	0	0	12	0	1
Hookworm	40	184	224	0	0	1	1	5	5
Influenza	33	31	23	0	0	87	20	3	12
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	17	21	0	0	8	9	0	1
Malaria	28	6	13	0	0	13	17	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	101	727	0	0	47	361	1	12
Meningitis	6	11	9	0	0	11	6	2	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	195	402	0	0	40	124	16	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	17	2	0	0	25	5	0	1
" Lobar	108	0	3	0	0	7	6	0	0
" Other	109	10	0	0	0	12	30	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	17	19	0	0	5	1	3	1
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	25	21	2	1	4	17	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	852	581	113	6	1,274	2,324	174	55
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	41	49	1	0	24	57	1	1
" Other Forms	14–22	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	1	2	1	0	7	3	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	1	2	0	0	55	62	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	129	123	0	0	71	23	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Pinellas 110,663		Polk 90,356		Putnam 17,806		St. Johns 20,182	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Chancroid	44A	8	10	12	4	0	2	0	1
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	222	62	3	0	1	1	2	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	9	4	8	5	0	0	2	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
" Other	27C	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
German Measles	38D	96	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	596	319	245	161	39	37	36	44
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	12	0	8	0	7	0	3
Hookworm	40	106	27	42	0	0	0	3	0
Influenza	33	77	26	64	65	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	3
Malaria	28	2	1	5	10	1	0	1	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	332	185	10	17	0	1	0	2
Meningitis	6	16	5	2	2	0	0	4	3
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	71	123	5	3	3	1	2	2
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	20	4	14	2	0	0	0	0
" Lobar	108	2	2	1	6	0	1	0	0
" Other	109	2	1	16	9	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	1	5	0	4	0	0	1	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	8	25	1	4	0	0	2	1
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	11	16	9	7	0	0	0	1
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	926	370	1,135	525	320	82	212	137
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	83	60	6	35	1	3	1	2
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	1
Undulant Fever	5	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	2	1	8	4	0	0	5	0
Whooping Cough	9	33	54	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	St. Lucie 13,084		Santa Rosa 13,799		Sarasota 19,514		Seminole 21,080	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Chancroid	44A	0	0	0	1	0	4	21	96
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	5	4	0	2	2	6
Diphtheria	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi.	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	105	42	18	88	46	53	210	197
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Hookworm	40	0	7	351	40	0	0	175	74
Influenza	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven.	44A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	0	0	0	234	3	15	206
Meningitis	6	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	0	0	0	8	18	3	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	0	0	0	7	3	2	4	2
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	1	2	0	8	4	0	2	2
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	339	165	55	33	570	139	589	335
Tetanus	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	1	2	0	2	2	8	19
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	34
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944.—(Cont.)

DISEASE	Code No.	Sumter 9,532		Suwannee 16,029		Taylor 9,682		Union 7,228	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chancroid	44A	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	0	1	0	0	15	6	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
" Bacillary	27A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	165	6	10	4	58	110	6	9
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hookworm	40	0	63	0	0	282	130	1	0
Influenza	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven	44A	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Malaria	28	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Measles (Rubeola)	35	0	7	0	0	11	24	0	0
Meningitis	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	0	1	0	0	19	24	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
" Lobar	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	1	1	1	3	4	7	0	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	190	85	377	9	127	62	258	100
Tetanus	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	0	1	1	1	14	4	11	3
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	9	0	0	0	0	0	25	1	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0

TABLE 12.—MORBIDITY REPORT OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA FOR 1944

DISEASE	Code No.	Volusia 53,099		Wakulla 5,717		Walton 13,284		Washington 10,900	
		Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year	Total Last Year	Total This Year
Anthrax	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beriberi	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botulism	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer	45–55	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Chancroid	44A	1	4	22	1	0	1	0	0
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	53	69	8	12	1	14	0	0
Cholera, Asiatic	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dengue	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	10	12	3	0	0	4	17	0	2
Dysentery, Amebiasis	27B	3	4	0	0	6	9	0	0
" Bacillary	27A	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
" Other	27C	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Encephalitis, Epi	37C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
German Measles	38D	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Glanders	26B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gonorrhea	25	260	186	290	21	45	69	22	55
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hookworm	40	96	579	32	144	385	448	256	256
Influenza	33	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lymphopathia Ven	44A	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	28	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	3
Measles (Rubeola)	35	13	97	1	21	0	0	0	0
Meningitis	6	1	5	1	2	0	0	0	0
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	71	10	30	16	1	3	0	0
Mycosis, Actinomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Blastomycosis	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Favus	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opthalmia Neonatorum	25	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plague	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia, Broncho	107	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
" Lobar	108	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Other	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	38F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Infection	147B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Human	38B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Animal	38B	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rickettsial Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brills or Typhus	39A	8	20	0	0	2	15	4	0
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fev.	39C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fev. (Scarletina)	8	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Septic Sore Throat	115B	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Smallpox (Variola)	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	30	660	310	111	16	46	58	141	47
Tetanus	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trachoma	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichinosis	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	13	24	84	1	2	7	5	2	3
" Other Forms	14–22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tularemia	26A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Typhoid Fever	1	3	3	0	0	1	8	0	0
Undulant Fever	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Vincent's Angina	32B	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Whooping Cough	9	8	66	29	0	1	1	0	0
Yellow Fever	38A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis	29	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	43	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Thread)	43	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trichuriasis (Whipworm)	43	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	43	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	0	2	0	4	0	60	0	0

TABLE 13.—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS (INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AND OTHERS ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH) FLORIDA, 1944

Disease	Code Number	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Anthrax	7													
Beriberi	68													
Botulism	177													
Cancer	45–55	351	28	25	41	35	37	10	29	33	40	25	24	24
Catarrhal Fever	104–106	188	144	20	11	6	1		1		1		2	2
Chancroid	44A	535	41	62	51	81	28	45	35	39	41	41	27	44
Chickenpox (Varicella)	38E	1,803	254	426	320	413	188	42	17	3	5	11	41	83
Cholera, Asiatic	4													
Conjunctivitis (Pink Eye)	88	40	6	4		3	1	2	3	4	3	8	4	2
Dengue	38F													
Diarrhea, Infantile	119A–120A	28	1	4		3	2	3	2	1	3		3	6
Diphtheria	10	284	10	14	6	15	19	10	33	24	37	30	56	30
Dysentery	27													
Amebiasis	27B	104	7	2	5	5	28	6	29	8	6	5	2	1
Bacillary	27A	491	2	3	1	6	118	328	3	4		3	4	19
Other	27C	8		2			3			1		1	1	
Encephalitis, (Epidemic)	37C	19	1	1	1	3		4	2	1	2	2	1	1
Erysipelas	11	39	1	1	3	6	3	1	4	4	6	2	6	2
German Measles (Rubella)	38D	329	9	38	79	101	53	21	8	6	1	1	8	4
Glanders	26B													
Gonorrhea	25	14,351	843	1,019	1,255	1,433	1,066	1,248	1,368	1,326	1,344	1,137	815	1,497
Granuloma Inguinale	44A	217	13	18	17	23	70	26	15	26	8	17	13	21
Influenza	33	727	360	137	25	122	33	11	9	6	7	4	8	5
Jaundice, Infectious	32A	36	4	2	4	5	4	2	2	4	2	1	2	4
Leprosy	23						1		1				1	
Lymphopathia Venereum	44A	248	14	26	28	41	21	20	25	11	14	15	13	20
Malaria	28	522	11	28	23	28	30	32	61	39	51	70	81	61
Measles (Rubeola)	35	5,201	265	556	1,214	1,519	838	355	227	87	102	7	23	8
Meningitis	6	258	37	35	42	31	23	20	18	13	5	5	10	19
Mumps (Parotitis)	44C	1,607	154	188	254	348	240	111	102	42	34	40	48	56
Mycosis	43												1	
Actinomycosis	43													
Blastomycosis	43												1	
Other	43													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	25	16	1	2		1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pellagra	69	5		1	2	2								
Plague	3													
Pneumonia	107–109													
Broncho	107	362	44	41	24	26	58	46	42	22	22	15	20	15
Lobar	108	479	59	29	110	85	55	18	20	13	22	22	26	20
Other	109	776	88	66	33	29	37	44	74	71	96	47	104	87
Poliomyelitis	36	108		3	1	2	10	10	28	19	16	9	8	2

TABLE 13.—CASES OF REPORTABLE DISEASES BY WEEKS (INFECTIOUS, PARASITIC AND OTHERS ACCORDING TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH) FLORIDA, 1944.—(Continued)

Disease	Code Number	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Psittacosis	38F													
Puerperal Infection	147B	2					1	1						
Rabies, Human	38B											1		
Animal	A38B	8	2	2	2				1					
Rickettsial Diseases	39													
Brill's or Typhus	39B	484	18	11	11	6	42	26	92	84	74	36	49	35
Rocky Mtn. Spot. Fever	39C													
Other	39D													
Salmonella	2	33	7	1		1	4	2	5	4	4	3	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	2	33	7	1		1	4							
Other	2													
Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina)	8	416	56	60	43	52	15	22	23	14	27	35	26	43
Septic Sore Throat	115B	112	4	4	8	3	3	2	66	6	4	1	6	5
Smallpox (Variola)	34	1		1										
Syphilis	30	19,087	1,525	2,236	1,493	3,111	1,302	1,479	1,453	1,281	1,151	1,092	1,857	1,124
Tetanus	12	25	1	2	2	2	2	5	3	3			2	3
Trachoma	88	2				1				1				
Tuberculosis	13–22	1,137	117	77	85	115	73							
Pulmonary	13	1,114	116	72	82	113	73	88	110	94	84	92	78	112
Other Forms	14–22	23	1	5	3	2		1	2		2	1	1	5
Tularemia	26A	1					1							
Typhoid Fever	1	95	5	7	8	5	2	9	17	12	8	11	7	4
Undulant Fever	5	30		2	1	4		2		4	5	5	2	5
Vincent's Angina	32B	433	48	33	19	33	105	25	23	33	27	19	47	21
Whoop. Cough (Pertussis)	9	981	93	111	110	120	137	64	137	25	52	22	76	35
Yellow Fever	38A													
Helminths	40–42							47						
Ankylostomiasis (Hw)	40	6,547	609	504	621	814	606	477	643	408	305	439	523	598
Ascariasis (Roundworm)	42	623	142	37	47	164	41	24	21	19	16	1	73	29
Oxyuriasis (Pin or Th'd)	42	74	5	6	6	12	9	4	6	10	4	5	2	5
Teniasis (Tapeworm)	41–42													1
Tenia Echinococcus (Hydatid Disease)	41	13	6		1	3	2							
Other (Fish, Dog, Rat, Pork, Beef)	42													
Trichinosis (Trichinella Spiralis)	42	1		1										
Trichuriasis (W'worm)	42	59	9	4	5	15	2	6	1	8	4		3	2
Diastomatosis (Flukes)	44D													
Shistomiasis (Swimmer's Itch)	44D													
Giardiasis	29	210	10	10	9	6	14	10	25	42	31	21	21	11

TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1935-1944
(Rates are Given for the More Prevalent Diseases Only)

		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
1. Typhoid Fever											
Deaths:	Total	15	17	26	26	23	27	46	45	39	58
White	Male	6	4	15	8	7	11	17	18	9	19
	Female	4	2	3	3	9	3	9	9	5	7
Colored	Male	4	4	5	8	3	5	10	11	14	12
	Female	1	7	3	7	4	8	10	7	11	20
Rates:	Total	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.6
White		0.7	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.3
Colored		1.0	2.1	1.5	2.9	1.4	2.6	4.0	3.7	5.2	6.8
Paratyphoid Fever 1917-1920 included in Typhoid Fever figures No. 1 (above)											
2. Paratyphoid Fever											
Deaths:	Total	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	0	2
White	Male	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
	Female	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Colored	Male	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
3. Bubonic Plague											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	Male										
	Female										
Colored	Male										
	Female										
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
5. Undulant Fever											
Deaths:	Total	1	1	1	2	3	5	3	3	2	3
White	Male	1	1	1	1	3	4	0	2	2	2
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Colored	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
6. Cerebrospinal Meningitis											
Deaths:	Total	45	43	13	16	8	12	18	66	58	13
White	Male	24	23	5	3	5	5	5	17	20	6
	Female	10	15	3	7	0	3	5	12	10	3
Colored	Male	9	3	1	4	3	4	5	25	18	4
	Female	2	2	4	2	0	0	3	12	10	0
Rates:	Total	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	3.8	3.5	0.8
White		2.4	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.3	2.5	0.8
Colored		2.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.6	7.6	5.8	0.9
7. Anthrax											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
White	Male									0	
	Female									0	
Colored	Male									1	
	Female									0	
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											

*Deaths per 100,000 Population

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TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX,, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1935-1944 (Cont.)
(Rates are Given for the More Prevalent Diseases Only)

		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
8. Scarlet Fever											
Deaths:	Total	1	4	3	2	1	6	4	2	2	1
White	Male	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
	Female	0	2	1	0	1	5	1	2	1	0
Colored	Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Female	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
9. Whooping Cough											
Deaths:	Total	48	69	48	38	39	60	68	59	25	59
White	Male	8	20	16	9	12	13	18	13	8	18
	Female	12	12	9	10	11	17	19	17	7	13
Colored	Male	11	29	13	4	8	13	12	6	5	13
	Female	17	8	10	15	8	17	19	23	5	15
Rates:	Total	2.5	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	3.4	1.5	3.6
White		1.4	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.7
Colored		5.4	7.1	4.4	3.7	3.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	2.1	6.0
10. Diphtheria											
Deaths:	Total	42	26	28	23	28	33	32	55	57	58
White	Male	17	13	13	8	6	16	14	25	24	28
	Female	17	8	8	10	14	9	8	17	23	25
Colored	Male	3	4	4	2	7	5	9	5	5	3
	Female	5	1	3	3	1	3	1	8	5	2
Rates:	Total	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	3.2	3.4	3.6
White		2.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.7	3.4	3.9	4.6
Colored		1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.1
11. Erysipelas											
Deaths:	Total	2	9	3	4	8	13	16	10	27	17
White	Male	1	7	2	1	2	4	10	3	17	7
	Female	1	2	1	2	5	8	3	5	9	8
Colored	Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
12. Tetanus											
Deaths:	Total	55	50	28	31	59	37	57	51	45	51
White	Male	10	11	8	8	13	5	13	10	12	8
	Female	4	7	2	4	0	3	15	6	5	4
Colored	Male	29	15	16	12	29	19	16	17	21	27
	Female	12	17	2	7	17	10	13	18	7	12
Rates:	Total	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1
White		1.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.0
Colored		7.9	6.2	3.5	3.7	8.9	5.7	5.8	7.2	5.8	8.3
13-22. Tuberculosis (All Forms)											
Deaths:	Total	791	834	859	916	961	921	987	966	905	903
White	Male	247	237	244	239	275	241	243	248	254	250
	Female	122	126	116	123	104	135	164	152	133	147
Colored	Male	224	241	257	296	311	277	299	313	283	261
	Female	198	230	242	258	271	268	281	253	235	245
Rates:	Total	41.4	43.6	44.9	47.9	50.3	49.7	55.0	55.6	53.9	55.7
White		26.5	26.0	25.8	26.0	27.2	27.9	31.4	32.0	32.3	34.5
Colored		81.5	91.0	96.4	107.0	112.4	107.3	116.4	115.8	108.2	107.9

*Deaths per 100,000 Population

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TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATHS 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1935-1944 (Cont.)
(Rates are Given for the More Prevalent Diseases Only)

		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
23. Leprosy											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
White	Male								2		
	Female								1		
Colored	Male								0		
	Female								0		
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
24. Septicemia											
Deaths:	Total	15	30	40	27	32	31	27	37	25	37
White	Male	4	11	8	7	8	14	7	12	11	9
	Female	4	9	11	8	10	11	8	12	8	14
Colored	Male	3	4	7	3	7	3	5	5	2	3
	Female	4	6	14	9	7	3	7	8	4	11
Rates:	Total	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	2.3
White		0.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.0
Colored		1.4	1.9	4.1	2.3	2.7	1.2	2.4	2.7	1.3	3.0
25. Gonococcus Infection											
Deaths:	Total	13	15	18	9	17	12	19	11	22	31
White	Male	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	1
	Female	1	2	0	3	3	2	1	1	6	10
Colored	Male	4	3	3	0	2	2	3	2	3	8
	Female	7	8	14	6	12	8	15	5	10	12
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
26. Other Diseases Due to Bacteria — Does not include Tularemia prior to 1941											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	Male										
	Female										
Colored	Male										
	Female										
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
27. Dysentery (All Forms)											
Deaths:	Total	34	38	37	34	29	41	44	30	46	48
White	Male	10	12	7	9	6	13	11	10	12	14
	Female	6	10	7	6	6	10	7	5	10	8
Colored	Male	8	8	10	13	9	7	12	4	13	12
	Female	10	8	13	6	8	11	14	11	11	14
Rates:	Total	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.7	3.0
White		1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9
Colored		3.5	3.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	5.2	3.1	5.0	5.5
28. Malaria											
Deaths:	Total	33	41	48	85	99	112	166	205	349	331
White	Male	7	4	11	16	23	26	38	59	96	107
	Female	8	7	6	14	17	24	34	41	62	89
Colored	Male	8	12	11	27	26	25	42	61	106	75
	Female	10	18	20	28	33	37	52	44	85	60
Rates:	Total	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.4	5.2	6.0	9.2	11.8	20.8	20.4
White		1.1	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.9	3.7	5.6	8.0	13.2	17.0
Colored		3.5	5.8	6.0	10.6	11.4	12.2	18.9	21.5	39.9	28.8

*Deaths per 100,000 Population

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TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATHS 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1935-1944 (Cont.)
(Rates are Given for the More Prevalent Diseases Only)

		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
29. Other Parasitic Diseases — Includes No. 32 Prior to 1941											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0
White	Male				0	0			1	1	
	Female				1	1			0	3	
Colored	Male				0	0			0	0	
	Female				0	0			0	0	
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
30. Syphilis											
Deaths:	Total	360	401	379	508	445	447	440	464	391	425
White	Male	92	93	92	104	76	72	71	85	61	85
	Female	24	17	27	35	34	19	30	34	28	23
Colored	Male	172	207	177	248	216	238	222	207	214	212
	Female	72	84	83	121	119	118	117	138	88	105
Rates:	Total	18.8	21.0	19.8	26.6	23.3	24.1	24.5	26.7	23.3	26.2
White		8.3	7.9	8.5	10.0	7.9	6.8	7.8	9.5	7.4	9.4
Colored		47.1	56.2	50.2	71.3	64.7	70.1	68.0	70.6	63.1	67.6
31. Relapsing Fever											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
White	Male									1	
	Female									0	
Colored	Male									0	
	Female										
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
32. Other Diseases Due to Spirochetes — (Included in No. 29 prior to 1941)											
Deaths:	Total	11	7	7	5						
White	Male	4	2	4	2						
	Female	3	0	2	1						
Colored	Male	3	2	0	1						
	Female	1	3	1	1						
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
33. Influenza											
Deaths:	Total	456	466	293	543	569	529	393	658	880	624
White	Male	121	141	51	153	151	144	111	181	280	168
	Female	112	99	66	134	143	103	75	142	213	158
Colored	Male	129	111	92	149	135	144	106	184	228	155
	Female	94	115	84	107	140	138	101	151	159	143
Rates:	Total	23.8	24.4	15.3	28.4	29.8	28.5	21.9	37.9	52.4	38.5
White		16.7	17.2	8.4	20.6	21.1	18.4	14.3	25.9	41.1	28.3
Colored		43.1	43.6	34.0	49.4	53.1	55.5	41.5	68.6	80.8	63.5
34. Smallpox											
Deaths:	Total	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
White	Male		1			0					
	Female		0			1					
Colored	Male		0			0					
	Female		0			0					
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											

*Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATHS 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1935-1944 (Cont.)
(Rates are Given for the More Prevalent Diseases Only)

		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
35. Measles											
Deaths:	Total	17	7	56	17	7	15	30	5	7	34
White	Male	4	2	16	5	2	6	11	2	1	14
	Female	7	4	17	10	3	3	11	2	4	17
Colored	Male	2	1	10	1	2	2	6	1	1	1
	Female	4	0	13	1	0	4	2	0	1	2
Rates:	Total	0.9	0.4	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.1
White		0.8	0.4	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.7
Colored		1.2	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.6
36. Acute Poliomyelitis & Acute Polioencephalitis											
Deaths:	Total	12	5	4	34	7	7	8	6	8	7
White	Male	7	3	0	19	4	3	3	2	2	5
	Female	3	0	2	11	2	1	4	1	3	0
Colored	Male	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	2	1
	Female	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
37. Acute Infectious Encephalitis											
Deaths:	Total	11	10	2	8	5	9	10	5	9	1
White	Male	6	6	2	6	5	6	2	4	2	0
	Female	3	3	0	1	0	3	3	1	5	1
Colored	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
	Female	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
38. Other Diseases Due to Filtrable Viruses Prior to 1941 Does Not Include Herpes Zoster											
Deaths:	Total	5	8	2	3	3	1	6	3	5	0
White	Male	1	3	0	2	1	0	3	1	3	0
	Female	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Colored	Male	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
	Female	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
39. Typhus Fever											
Deaths:	Total	34	21	23	13	15	7	10	12	9	5
White	Male	17	10	10	8	5	4	5	8	5	3
	Female	10	6	6	4	4	2	3	3	4	2
Colored	Male	4	4	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
40. Ankylostomiasis											
Deaths:	Total	1	5	2	2	10	6	2	3	1	4
White	Male	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	2
	Female	0	1	1	1	7	1	1	0	0	1
Colored	Male	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											

*Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics

TABLE 14.—DEATHS AND DEATH RATES* OF INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (INT. LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATHS 1-44) BY CAUSE, COLOR, AND SEX, FLORIDA, (RECORDED) 1935-1944 (Cont.)
(Rates are Given for the More Prevalent Diseases Only)

		1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
41. Hydatid Disease											
Deaths:	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
White	Male								0		0
	Female								1		1
Colored	Male								0		1
	Female								0		0
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
42. Other Diseases Caused By Helminths											
Deaths:	Total	5	5	5	4	1	4	5	7	12	9
White	Male	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	3
	Female	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Colored	Male	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	2	7	2
	Female	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	4	4
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
43 Mycoses											
Deaths:	Total	7	6	5	3	4	3	5	5	2	1
White	Male	5	5	4	1	3	3	2	4	1	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Colored	Male	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											
44. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases Includes Tularemia prior to 1941											
Deaths:	Total	42	36	37	34	24	25	21	16	16	11
White	Male	21	13	21	21	10	16	8	8	9	5
	Female	7	9	5	1	10	3	6	5	5	3
Colored	Male	5	10	8	5	2	5	5	3	1	2
	Female	9	4	3	7	2	1	2	0	1	1
Rates:	Total										
White											
Colored											

*Deaths per 100,000 Population

Florida State Board of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics

TUBERCULOSIS

E. J. TEAGARDEN, M.D., Director

During the first six months of 1944, the Mobile X-ray Unit made surveys in twenty-three counties. Of 24,996 small films made, 24,706 (98.8%) were satisfactory for interpretation. Of these, 306 (1.2%) showed some evidence of tuberculosis, and 244 (1.0%) showed some abnormal condition other than tuberculosis. Table 1 gives the results of the survey by counties.

During July and August, the Mobile X-ray Unit trailer underwent extensive repairs and alterations. Defective wooden frame members were replaced, new sheet steel sheathing was applied, and the walls were insulated with rock wool. A blower system was installed to assist in maintaining a uniform temperature inside the trailer, and a Hygeaire unit was placed in such a position as to sterilize the area touching subjects' chest and chin by means of ultraviolet radiation.

Beginning in September the Mobile X-ray Unit spent more than three months in a survey of employees of all the Duval County shipyards. This was the first of a series of surveys of war industries throughout Florida. Table 2 shows the results of this survey, as well as those of a one-day survey of the State Board of Health employees.

The need for additional case-finding facilities has been felt for some time. Recently, the Commonwealth Fund, New York, has granted the sum of $16,931.52 for the construction of a second Mobile X-ray Unit. Bids have been received and some orders have been placed. It is hoped that the unit will be completed some time in 1945. This will be a 70-mm roll-film unit, complete with grid, automatic film shift, and Morgan phototimer.

Further support, both moral and material, for the tuberculosis program is anticipated from the newly created Division of Tuberculosis of the United States Public Health Service. Already, a transportable 35-mm X-ray unit, operated by Dr. A. H. Russakoff and staff of technicians, has come to Florida on loan to assist with the industrial survey. The State Prison Farm at Raiford was the first

operating site for this unit, which then moved to the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee, where it was engaged at the end of the year.

Dr. Russakoff reports as follows on the Raiford survey:

"1,110 microfilms were taken. The response of the employees and their families was small, probably due to bad weather on that particular day. With 14" x 17" film follow-up work, 31 patients were found to have definite reinfection tuberculous infiltrates, and 3 still remained doubtful, making 3.07% positive and doubtful. In addition to these surveyed, there are 10 known isolated tuberculous patients who were not included in the survey. There were 32 cases or 2.88% showing discernible non-tuberculous chest pathology and 94.05% were negative."

Following the survey, the prison authorities agreed to isolate all infectious cases, and to furnish names and addresses of household contacts for follow-up work.

The Annual Conference on Turberculosis for Health Officers was held at the State Sanatorium, Orlando, February 16 and 17. Dr. Henry Chadwick of Cambridge, Massachusetts, spoke on "The Epidemiology of Turberculosis" and "The Role of the Family Physician". Dr. Chadwick, for years a prominent figure in tuberculosis control, was visiting Florida at the request of the State Tuberculosis Board and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association to conduct a survey of present sanatorium facilities and to make recommendations for future construction. His report has been published.* Other speakers at the Conference were selected from personnel of the State Sanatorium and the State Board of Health.

During October 10-12, the Annual Short Course in Tuberculosis was held in Gainesville under the auspices of the University of Florida. Numerous other institutes and lectures were conducted throughout the State.

In spite of unfavorable war conditions, it can be predicted that the tuberculosis death rate for 1944 will be lower than that of any previous year. While this reflects deserved credit on the many agencies and individuals contributing to the program, it must be realized that every gain here, as on the battlefield, must be followed-up and consolidated before being regarded as a final victory. The conquest of tuberculosis can be effected if and when we throw the necessary

resources into the field, with strategy based on information, and with belief in our ultimate goal—complete eradication of this disease.

*"A Plan For the Hospitalization of Tuberculosis Patients of Florida." Florida Tuberculosis Board and Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association. Jacksonville, Fla., 1944.

The director of the Division of Tuberculosis gratefully acknowledges the part played in the tuberculosis control program by the Tuberculosis and Health Committee of the Florida Medical Association, the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, and other efficient and volunteer agencies, as well as the private physicians throughout the State.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN BY MOBILE X-RAY UNIT—JANUARY 1, TO JUNE 30, 1944

County	Number films taken	Number films satisfactory	Percent films satisfactory	Number films interpreted negative	Number films suspicious of tuberculosis	Percent films suspicious of tuberculosis	Number films showing other pathology
State	24,996	24,706	98.8	24,156	306	1.2	244
Citrus	414	406	98.0	397	4	1.0	5
Escambia	4,767	4,680	98.2	4,598	56	1.2	26
Hardee	265	265	100.0	258	4	1.5	3
Hernando	451	451	100.0	438	4	0.9	9
Hillsborough*	6,070	6,024	99.2	5,888	70	1.2	66
Holmes	660	659	99.8	643	5	0.8	11
Jefferson	181	181	100.0	177	2	1.1	2
Lafayette	167	159	95.2	152	4	2.5	3
Lake	814	812	99.8	792	11	1.4	9
Leon	175	173	98.9	167	4	2.3	2
Levy	603	591	98.0	582	4	0.7	5
Madison	1,006	994	98.8	982	8	0.8	4
Marion	1,025	1,019	99.4	998	8	0.8	13
Nassau	602	596	99.0	583	7	1.2	6
Okaloosa	248	248	100.0	245	2	0.8	1
Pasco	108	108	100.0	103	4	3.7	1
Pinellas	1,378	1,376	99.8	1,309	48	3.5	19
Santa Rosa	112	111	99.1	106	1	0.9	4
Sarasota	388	388	100.0	381	3	0.8	4
Sumter	459	458	99.8	454	2	0.4	2
Taylor	234	230	98.3	225	3	1.3	2
Volusia	4,445	4,358	98.0	4,268	49	1.1	41
Walton	424	419	98.8	410	3	0.7	6

*Two surveys.

TABLE 2.—SUMMARY OF MINIATURE FILMS TAKEN BY MOBILE X-RAY UNIT IN DUVAL COUNTY SHIPYARDS AND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, SEPTEMBER 1, TO DECEMBER 15, 1944

	Number films taken	Number films satisfactory	Percent films satisfactory	Number films interpreted negative	Number films suspicious of tuberculosis	Percent films suspicious of tuberculosis	Number films showing other pathology
Total Duval County Shipyards	9,906	9,868	99.6	9,601	143	1.4	124
Merrill-Stevens Dry Dock & Repair Company	1,019	1,014	99.5	972	16	1.6	26
Gibbs Dry Dock & Repair Company	1,805	1,798	99.6	1,752	22	1.2	24
Civilian Employees, U. S. Navy	47	47	100.0	46	1	2.1	0
Huckins Yacht Corporation	179	179	100.0	175	2	1.1	2
St. Johns River Shipbuilding Company	6,856	6,830	99.6	6,656	102	1.5	72
State Board of Health	167	166	99.4	163	3	1.8	0

VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

R. F. SONDAG, Surgeon (R) U.S.P.H.S., Director

The past year has been a significant one in venereal disease control due to the many developments in the treatment of these diseases. At the beginning of the year, the vast majority of patients under treatment for venereal diseases were receiving this treatment in one of the clinics cooperating with the Florida State Board of Health. The Rapid Treatment Centers at Ocala and Wakulla were treating only females in the infectious stages of syphilis and gonorrhea, and the Rapid Treatment Center in Jacksonville was doing likewise for both males and females.

In the early part of the year, the Gulf Coast Medical Center, under the supervision of the U. S. Public Health Service, was established at Pensacola. This center accepted for treatment males and females, white and colored, with early infectious syphilis and gonorrhea. These Rapid Treatment Centers with a combined capacity of 650 beds were filled each month as the type of treatment then used required from two to twelve weeks in most cases, a few being able to complete the treatment in less than two weeks.

PENICILLIN

During the month of April, the Bureau received its first allocation of penicillin and this new drug completely changed the treatment picture for syphilis and gonorrhea. With this new wonder drug, it was possible to cure gonorrhea in one or two days and syphilis in four to eight days. As a result of this drug, the average patient's stay in the hospital was reduced to less than fifteen days, the majority of patients only remaining on the average of three to five days. This permitted accommodations for many more patients and later in the year all Rapid Treatment Center facilities were made available to both male and female, white and colored patients.

With such a rapid turnover, the hospitals may now accommodate approximately 1,000 patients per month for penicillin therapy. The rapid patient turnover has obviated the necessity for continuing the Wakulla Rapid Treatment Center, since the centers at Pensacola and Jacksonville are geographically more advantageous to the counties

served; therefore, the Wakulla Rapid Treatment Center ceased operations on December 31, 1944, and the Florida State Board of Health took over the maintenance and operation of the Gulf Coast Medical Center at Pensacola.

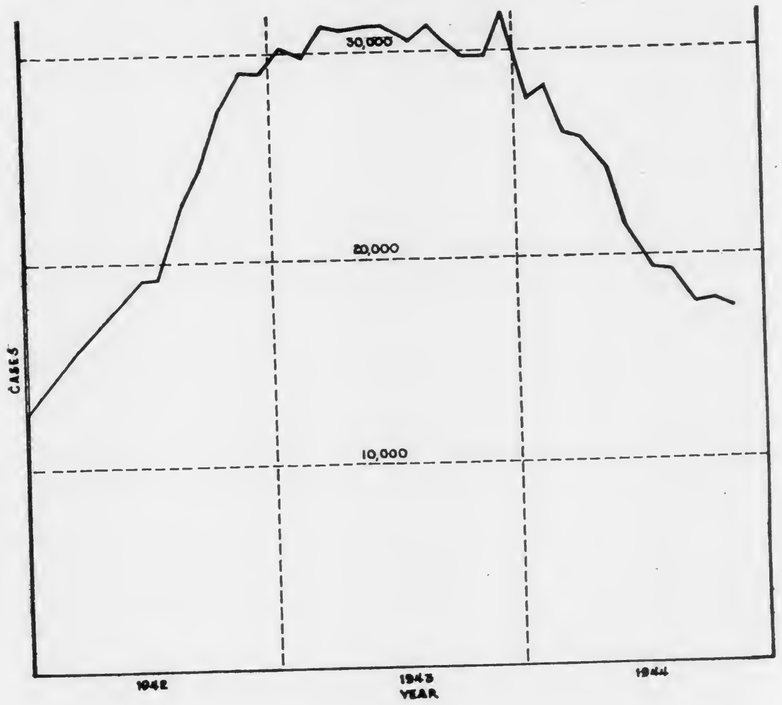
Since penicillin was under strict supervision of the War Production Board and its allocation and usage limited, this drug could only be used on selected cases of syphilis and gonorrhea until the latter part of the year when the restrictions were eased somewhat to permit the use of this powerful weapon on a broader scale. The Rapid Treatment Centers now accept all patients with early syphilis and all types of gonorrhea. Permission to use penicillin on a broader scale caused an influx of patients into the Rapid Treatment Centers before they were declared ineligible for this type of treatment.

Up to 1944 the treatment of syphilis was a long procedure and most patients were reluctant to abide by the weekly schedules which were necessary to effect a cure; therefore, the introduction of penicillin was a welcome addition to the person concerned with venereal disease control. It is now possible to be cured in such a short time that everyone with a venereal disease is most desirous of submitting to this form of treatment. Since penicillin is still under the jurisdiction of the War Production Board, and its allocation still limited, this Bureau must necessarily select the type of cases acceptable for admission to the Rapid Treatment Centers. Penicillin, no doubt, will become more generally available in the near future, thus permitting wider use of this drug in all types of venereal diseases.

FEWER CASES

With the introduction of penicillin and other forms of intensive treatment in the Rapid Treatment Centers, the clinic patient loads in the State have been considerably reduced. Elsewhere in this issue one will find numerous charts and graphs showing the activities of the Bureau during the year 1944. Since the VD Program in the State of Florida has been conducted rather intensively for the past three or four years, it is only reasonable to assume that even with the long drawn out treatment, patients on this type of therapy would also eventually be cured of their disease. Actually, a large number of cases were discharged from the clinics throughout the year after having completed the required amount of treatment. This, in addition to the fact that fewer new cases were reported in 1944 than during

GRAPH 1.—NUMBER OF CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASE UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS, BY MONTH 1942-44.



the previous two years, has decreased the clinic population throughout the State to a level comparable to the case load in the latter part of 1942 when the program was just gaining momentum.

A review of the charts presented will reveal that during 1942 and 1943 over 30,000 new cases of syphilis were reported each year, while for 1944 less than 20,000 cases were reported. This may be an indication that the venereal disease problem in Florida is considerably less severe due to the intensive program which has been carried out for the past few years. Those concerned with this problem should like to interpret these figures as such, but one never knows when there might be a sharp increase in the opposite direction.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF SYPHILIS CASES REPORTED IN FLORIDA BY PRIVATE PHYSICIANS AND CLINICS, NUMBER AND PERCENT PRIMARY AND SECONDARY BY YEAR 1941-1944.*

Year	*Total Cases of Syphilis Reported	Number Reported By Clinics	Number Reported By Private Physicians	Primary and Secondary Cases Reported		Per Cent Primary and Secondary Cases Reported	
				By Clinics	By Private Physicians	By Clinics	By Private Physicians
1941	21,258	14,267	6,991	1,523	1,874	44.8	55.2
1942	30,104	22,000	8,104	1,582	2,708	36.9	63.1
1943	33,540	27,534	6,006	2,235	1,422	61.1	38.9
1944	19,087	15,524	3,563	1,849	532	77.7	22.3

(*Out of State Cases Excluded)

LESSENED TRANSMISSION

It is the honest belief of the Bureau that the Rapid Treatment Centers and their intensive therapy schedules have played a major role in reducing the reservoir of infected individuals in this State. It is a medical fact that in order to control an epidemic, the infectious individuals must be removed from contact with non-infected individuals. Such a role is played by the Rapid Treatment Centers. Thousands of infectious patients were isolated and treated until cured in the Rapid Treatment Centers, thereby eliminating the possibility of their further spreading the disease to non-infected individuals. In addition, infectious persons have been interviewed in an effort to ascertain the origin of their infection and also those whom they themselves may have exposed. As far as possible all such contacts were visited and an effort made to determine if an infection existed. Those individuals found to be infected were in turn encouraged to report to a private physician, to a Rapid Treatment Center in this State or to some other State when the contact had moved out of jurisdiction.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASE CASES REPORTED IN FLORIDA, BY DISEASE AND YEAR 1940-1944.*

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Chancroid	Granuloma Inguinale	Lymphopathia Venereum
1940	19,877	1,824	110	21	21
1941	21,258	3,048	154	76	49
1942	30,104	10,165	453	135	124
1943	33,540	16,295	844	251	254
1944	19,087	14,351	535	217	248

(*Out of State Cases Excluded.)

TRANSPORTATION

One of the major obstacles throughout the year was the problem of transportation. Recently, the Bureau was fortunate to be able to purchase from the Army Medical Corps four ambulance type carryalls and several station wagons, which are now being used to aid in the transportation of patients to the Rapid Treatment Centers. On next page there is a map showing the various routes which have been established to pick up patients for transportation to the Rapid Treatment Centers. Since the establishment of these routes the influx of patients at the Rapid Treatment Centers has been spectacular.

WORK PROGRAM

When Rapid Treatment Centers were first instituted in the State the majority of patients, scheduled to remain not less than ten weeks, were not confined to bed and thus presented the problem of organizing activities to consume their free hours. This resulted in a work program which afforded patients an opportunity to earn money while under treatment and was of material assistance in the operation of the Center. Since the advent of penicillin, such a program is impossible, as the majority of patients are no longer ambulatory and the stay in the hospital is too brief to profitably utilize patient labor. Rapid Treatment Centers are now conducted and operated, therefore, as any well-organized hospital. Patients are admitted as bed patients and treated in bed until they have received the calculated dosage of penicillin which will effect a cure for their disease, after which they are released and instructed to report at specific intervals to their private physician or Health Department for follow-up blood tests and clinical observations.

Private physicians and health directors are cordially invited to visit these Rapid Treatment Centers that they may personally inspect

MAP 1.—STATION-WAGON ROUTES FOR TRANSPORTING PATIENTS TO RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS

the facilities. Rapid Treatment Centers in the State have been visited by many nationally famous physicians and professional workers. The register at the Jacksonville Center alone lists the names of some outstanding authorities who have inspected the Center and consider it one of the finest in the country.

The Florida State Board of Health has been told repeatedly by persons in authority that from a practical and statistical standpoint the Rapid Treatment Centers operating here more nearly approach the ideal than those operating in any other State in the country. Florida may be justly proud of the part it has played in the national program to eliminate venereal diseases.

REGULAR CLINICS

Thus far this discussion has dealt entirely with Rapid Treatment Centers and little mention has been made of the large number of

TABLE 3.—MONTHLY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS IN FLORIDA, BY YEAR 1940-1944.

Year	Monthly Average of Patients Under Treatment In Clinics
1940	8,843
1941	12,600
1942	20,131
1943	30,655
1944	22,206

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF VENEREAL DISEASE CASES* UNDER TREATMENT IN CLINICS BY MONTH, 1942-1944.

Month	YEAR		
	1942	1943	1944
January	13,393	30,218	27,943
February	14,317	29,956	28,631
March	15,715	31,311	26,117
April	16,912	31,156	25,611
May	18,186	31,255	24,475
June	19,248	31,296	21,538
July	19,461	30,710	19,823
August	22,600	31,412	19,864
September	24,633	30,472	18,287
October	27,743	30,008	18,303
November	29,236	30,076	17,943
December	29,227	32,285	**18,000
TOTAL	250,671	370,105	266,535

*Includes Rapid Treatment Centers.
**Estimated.

Health Departments and Clinics which were established prior to the inception of a rapid treatment program. It is needless to state that without the diagnostic facilities in the clinics throughout the State, the Rapid Treatment Centers would be unable to justify their existence. Many clinics have decreased their case loads to an absolute minimum by referring all infectious cases to the Rapid Treatment Centers; whereas, previously these patients would have been treated over a long period of time in the clinics. Health officers and clinicians now have a greater opportunity to search for early infectious cases of venereal diseases, whereas formerly the majority of their time was consumed in treating the large number under standard therapy. This enables them to devote more of their time to public health administration and other health problems.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Late in 1943 plans were formulated to conduct a venereal disease educational campaign, statewide in scope. The Honorable Spessard L. Holland, Governor of Florida, proclaimed the month of January, 1944, as Venereal Disease Control Month and with his official proclamation the educational campaign was placed in motion. Wartime health committees were organized in practically every community in the State and through the effort of these committees, advertising space in many leading newspapers called attention to venereal disease prevention: radio programs and window displays were arranged; and posters, pamphlets, leaflets, and many other educational materials were distributed for community consumption. Although the campaign was launched primarily for the month of January, the enthusiastic support of the wartime health committees carried the campaign through the month of February, and in many localities these committees are still active. Plans have been made to evaluate the results of this campaign at a later date and the statistics will be presented in the next venereal disease number of *Health Notes*.

It is generally conceded that education and rapid treatment are the two most important factors aiding in the reduction of venereal diseases. As mentioned previously it is the consensus of this Bureau that Rapid Treatment Centers have been instrumental in reducing the reservoir of infection; however, it would be erroneous to overlook the part played by education and the effects this intensive campaign had upon the problem in Florida.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS, BY RACE, RELEASED FROM FLORIDA RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS.**
Listed according to counties committing them to the centers.
(March 1943 through December 31, 1944.)

County	White	Colored	Total	County	White	Colored	Total	County	White	Colored	Total
Alachua	9	16	25	Lafayette	1	1	2	St. Lucie	27	27	54
Baker	3	0	3	Taylor	46	39	85	*Santa Rosa	8	1	9
*Bay	131	125	256	Lake	22	15	37	Seminole	32	37	69
Bradford	53	12	65	Lee	45	41	86	Sumter	5	2	7
Brevard	14	17	31	*Leon	141	194	335	Suwannee	5	2	7
Broward	15	12	27	Levy	2	6	8	Volusia	57	32	89
Calhoun	2	0	2	Liberty	0	0	0	Wakulla	6	1	7
Citrus	6	4	10	Madison	2	11	13	*Washington	2	4	6
Clay	21	10	31	Manatee	24	28	52	Okeechobee	36	6	42
Columbia	13	18	31	Marion	47	49	96	Dixie	9	1	10
Dade	133	58	191	Monroe	23	17	40	Hardee	10	0	10
DeSoto	4	7	11	Nassau	0	5	5	Sarasota	26	36	62
Duval	972	1,129	2,101	*Okaloosa	13	2	15	Collier	0	0	0
*Escambia	189	138	327	Orange	128	140	268	Gilchrist	0	0	0
Franklin	29	16	45	Osceola	4	0	4	Indian River	5	25	30
*Gadsden	11	30	41	*Palm Beach	29	102	131	*Walton	5	2	7
Hamilton	3	1	4	Pasco	5	2	7	Flagler	33	58	91
Hernando	0	1	1	Pinellas	50	35	85	Charlotte	24	4	28
*Holmes	2	0	2	Polk	61	61	122	Glades	2	1	3
*Jackson	86	39	125	Putnam	12	12	24	Highlands	15	22	37
Jefferson	10	7	17	St. Johns	32	40	72	Union	5	1	6
Hendry	2	10	12	*Gulf	8	17	25	Unknown	14	16	30
Martin	0	0	0	*Hillsboro	176	174	350				
								Total	2,905	2,919	5,824

*Does Not Include Patients Sent to Gulf Coast Medical Center.
**Jacksonville, Ocala, Wakulla.

TABLE 6.—AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY RACE AND SEX OF 5,824 PATIENTS RELEASED FROM RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS.*

	White		Colored		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-9	7	20	21	32	28	52
10-14	5	39	14	75	19	114
15-19	62	791	157	974	219	1,765
20-24	149	856	188	740	337	1,596
25-29	129	320	87	272	216	592
30-34	91	182	59	120	150	302
35	109	139	50	122	159	261
Unknown	0	6	2	6	2	12
All Ages	552	2,353	578	2,341	1,130	4,694

*Includes Patients Released from Jacksonville, Ocala, and Wakulla Rapid Treatment Centers from Their Opening Date Through December 31, 1944. Total 5,824.

THE CHANGING PICTURE

Due to the tremendous veneral disease problem in the State of Florida, clinics were established in practically every county in the State. It was the purpose of these clinics to place under treatment the large number of selectees who had been rejected for military service and other individuals infected with venereal diseases who failed to adhere to regular treatment with private physicians.

The most important phase of the Venereal Disease Control Program was the case-holding program; i.e. keeping patients under treatment until they were cured. With the advent of the intensive methods of treatment, especially penicillin, this phase of the program is relatively unimportant. Many individuals now receive all treatment within a few days and are only required to report for subsequent periodic examinations to determine whether additional treatment is necessary. As penicillin becomes more generally available the clinics will play a less important role in treatment, since many patients will find it more convenient to report to private physicians for penicillin therapy.

Within the next year we shall probably see again many changes in the control of venereal diseases, with many of the smaller clinics closing their doors and the larger ones playing a greater role in diagnosis. As in the past, but more so in the future, the burden of controlling venereal diseases will rest upon the private physicians' shoulders, but regardless of the source of treatment, the importance of education, case-finding and adequate treatment can not be overemphasized.

TABLE 7.—DISEASE AND DIAGNOSIS, BY RACE, OF 5,824 PATIENTS RELEASED FROM RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS*

Disease	White	Colored	Total
Syphilis			
None	1,973	698	2,671
Primary	83	122	205
Secondary	175	473	648
Early Latent	482	1,374	1,856
Late Latent	53	131	184
Cardiovascular	0	3	3
Central Nervous System	109	53	162
Other Late	2	2	4
Congenital	28	63	91
Gonorrhea			
None	863	1,526	2,389
All Types	2,042	1,393	3,435
Other V.D.			
None	2,897	2,739	5,636
Chancroid	6	72	78
Granuloma Inguinale	0	30	30
Lymphopathia Venereum	1	52	53
More Than One Other V.D.	1	26	27

*Jacksonville, Ocala, and Wakulla.

TABLE 8.—COMBINATION OF DIAGNOSES, BY RACE, OF 5824 PATIENTS RELEASED FROM RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS*

Diagnosis Combination	White	Colored	Total
Syphilis Alone	591	1,295	1,886
Gonorrhea Alone	1,697	525	2,222
Other V.D. Alone	1	32	33
Syphilis and Gonorrhea	340	803	1,143
Syphilis and Other V.D.	2	82	84
Gonorrhea and Other V.D.	3	23	26
Syphilis and Gonorrhea and Other V.D.	2	43	45
No Venereal Disease	269	116	385

*Jacksonville, Ocala, and Wakulla.

TABLE 9.—TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED AT JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA, OCALA AND WAKULLA RAPID TREATMENT CENTERS WITH NUMBER OF PROBABLE REINFECTIONS AND RELAPSES BY DISEASE SINCE OPENING OF CENTERS THROUGH DEC. 31, 1944.

	Syphilis			Gonorrhea		
	Total	Probable Reinfections	Probable Relapses	Total	Probable Reinfections	Probable Relapses
White Males	311	0	7	490	30	26
White Females	657	0	20	1,901	163	14
Colored Males	651	2	35	242	11	3
Col. Females	2,150	4	50	1,691	98	19
Total	3,769	6	112	4,324	302	62

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF CASES OF SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA REPORTED BY COUNTY, 1940-1944.

County	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.	Syp.	Gon.
Alachua	424	12	378	19	965	105	784	118	348	65
Baker	79	2	118	6	76	20	45	10	31	25
Bay	219	25	241	34	412	255	553	422	437	454
Bradford	15	2	284	19	182	97	199	86	193	97
Brevard	120	3	122	6	168	2	419	91	73	33
Broward	630	5	797	54	773	110	742	231	479	258
Calhoun	1	0	1	0	26	2	48	5	9	1
Charlotte	23	0	29	3	170	8	65	33	15	17
Citrus	9	0	20	10	17	0	170	11	13	7
Clay Ex.	26	16	142	19	62	61	108	48	155	66
Camp Blanding			176	899	329	1,478	316	1,875	69	91
Collier	24	1	58	2	190	1	35	14	23	3
Columbia Ex.	103	10	84	10	59	8	714	24	88	31
Government Hospital							69	2	17	0
Dade	3,051	475	3,228	485	4,229	522	4,459	1,349	2,588	2,016
DeSoto	53	1	68	1	264	14	166	47	53	50
Dixie	77	1	18	0	74	1	215	0	14	5
Duval	2,919	458	2,973	419	3,516	2,115	6,214	3,032	3,909	1,826
Naval Air Base			27	93	31	428	36	503	43	529
Escambia	962	241	765	260	661	514	792	1,127	812	1,487
Flagler	25	5	81	5	79	11	94	8	108	55
Franklin	166	5	117	2	96	30	117	158	142	675
Gadsden Ex.	408	13	259	11	199	56	299	40	120	53
State Hospital	155	0	231	0	172	0	183	1	159	0
Gilchrist	0	0	99	1	42	0	4	1	1	0
Glades	43	1	174	5	110	7	18	8	32	6
Gulf	79	0	252	8	148	16	143	13	84	13
Hamilton	268	6	223	18	77	50	3	0	3	6
Hardee	49	1	34	0	95	17	36	5	34	10
Hendry	75	2	3	0	205	6	181	57	135	24
Hernando	35	0	20	0	53	0	142	2	9	5
Highlands	158	1	211	3	344	35	299	260	183	280
Hillsborough	2,225	224	1,827	221	2,437	803	2,920	1,430	1,417	1,815
Holmes	23	3	6	0	18	1	51	0	51	14
Indian River	76	11	47	2	210	11	279	16	68	22
Jackson	671	11	342	30	237	109	211	133	113	164
Jefferson	63	2	112	0	432	42	201	64	78	47
Lafayette	3	0	4	0	7	1	14	0	4	1
Lake	473	9	382	8	611	97	380	95	201	96
Lee	82	2	62	1	650	108	286	39	149	41
Leon	527	13	438	50	659	1,111	450	687	359	1,128
Levy	36	2	679	1	301	15	152	62	10	3
Liberty	2	0	1	0	4	0	7	1	0	1
Madison	62	1	84	0	235	13	476	38	16	4
Manatee	456	0	175	3	503	35	218	187	178	84
Marion	177	9	262	6	359	27	1,026	77	263	111
Martin	15	0	47	0	66	2	95	8	7	0
Monroe	38	32	38	24	147	80	308	171	142	220
Nassau	321	19	246	9	309	59	201	126	114	102
Okaloosa	19	0	4	14	140	24	171	248	61	224
Okeechobee	5	0	13	0	2	2	72	0	36	12
Orange Ex.	817	35	791	133	1,023	629	850	846	580	313
Fla. T. B. Sanat.							2	1	2	0
Osceola	87	1	48	6	132	3	113	9	6	4
Palm Beach	1,024	20	1,479	41	1,245	258	1,274	335	2,324	353
Pasco	71	4	66	0	114	2	175	4	55	3
Pinellas	441	60	1,087	38	1,111	277	927	596	370	319
Polk	917	9	421	2	690	34	1,135	245	526	161
Putnam	106	8	45	2	401	6	320	39	82	37
Saint Johns	69	2	59	0	264	10	213	36	137	44
Saint Lucie	49	0	229	2	127	14	339	105	165	42
Santa Rosa	5	0	81	4	58	27	55	18	33	88
Sarasota	263	17	233	14	570	83	181	46	139	53
Seminole	207	0	215	6	1,169	104	589	210	335	197
Sumter	26	0	43	1	227	14	190	165	85	6
Suwannee	24	0	55	4	259	9	377	10	9	4
Taylor	132	19	132	18	301	75	127	58	62	110
Union	9	8	4	4	24	1	20	1	11	7
State Prison							238	5	89	2
Volusia	108	10	129	8	944	83	660	260	310	186
Wakulla	35	1	94	0	85	15	111	290	16	21
Walton	14	1	43	4	164	12	46	45	58	69
Washington	3	5	2	0	45	0	141	22	47	55
Quarantine Hospitals							271	616		
Grand Total	19,877	1,824	21,258	3,048	30,104	10,165	33,540	16,925	19,087	14,351

(Out of Sate Cases Excluded)

TABLE 11.—DISTRIBUTION OF DRUGS AS TO SOURCE AND KIND FURNISHED BY DIVISION FOR 1942-43-44.

DRUGS	DISTRIBUTED TO PRIVATE PHYSICIANS			DISTRIBUTED TO CLINICS, HOSPITALS & OTHERS			TOTAL DISTRIBUTED		
	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944	1942	1943	1944
Mapharsen	33,920	54,877	36,270	336,310	536,510	398,820	370,230	591,387	435,090
Neoarsphenamine (In doses)	19,122	9,492	3,260	27,080	31,000	9,095	46,202	40,492	12,355
Sulfarsphenamine (In doses)	365	370	155	1,760	3,640	2,760	2,125	4,010	2,915
Tryparsamide (In doses)	150	500	940	5,700	9,190	10,550	5,850	9,690	11,490
Bismuth (In cc)	57,150	77,260	37,470	546,120	743,430	517,720	603,270	820,690	555,190
Sulfathiazole (In grams)	3,300	21,500	4,000	539,700	588,000	1,055,000	543,000	609,500	1,059,000
Distilled Water (In cc)	553,600	552,200	318,600	2,181,500	3,083,300	3,048,900	2,735,100	3,635,500	3,367,500
Penicillin (In Oxford Units)	0	0	0	0	0	1,092,000,000	0	0	1,092,000,000

TABLE 12.—SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS FOR GONORRHEA—FLORIDA STATE LABORATORIES, 1940-1944.

YEAR	SYPHILIS	GONORRHEA
1940	449,256	35,767
1941	908,360	43,591
1942	1,239,399	58,936
1943	948,299	89,249
1944	839,200*	107,915**

*Includes 10,050 tests made on spinal fluid.
**Includes 22,100 cultures.

TABLE 13.—SYPHILIS CASE RATES BY COUNTY INCLUDING NATIONAL AND STATE AVERAGE BASED ON SELECTIVE SERVICE REPORTS THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1943.

COLORED RATE PER 1,000		WHITE RATE PER 1,000		TOTAL RATE PER 1,000	
1. Holmes	432	1. Calhoun	72	1. Collier	247
2. Gilchrist	373	2. Franklin	67	2. Seminole	228
3. Collier	368	3. Bay	64	3. Hendry	209
4. Lee	368	4. Charlotte	59	4. Flagler	206
5. Highlands	367	5. Escambia	56	5. Palm Beach	208
6. Citrus	364	6. Sarasota	53	6. Lee	193
7. Flagler	349	7. Lee	49	7. Glades	193
8. Seminole	337	8. Gulf	48	8. Citrus	191
9. Volusia	332	9. Monroe	48	9. St. Lucie	182
10. Palm Beach	332	10. DeSoto	48	10. Dixie	180
11. Manatee	324	11. Hendry	48	11. Highlands	176
12. Broward	323	12. Levy	46	12. Broward	175
13. Glades	319	13. St. Johns	45	13. Levy	173
14. Hendry	316	14. Duval	45	14. Martin	173
15. Osceola	315	15. Bradford	43	15. Taylor	171
16. Duval	311	16. Jefferson	42	16. Volusia	170
17. Hillsborough	310	17. Citrus	42	17. Manatee	165
18. Sumter	308	18. Highlands	42	18. Duval	164
19. St. Lucie	306	19. Taylor	41	19. Putnam	162
20. Columbia	304	20. Manatee	40	20. Sarasota	162
21. Martin	302	21. Union	39	21. Alachua	160
22. Bradford	299	22. Volusia	39	22. Columbia	160
23. Bay	298	23. Dixie	39	23. Lake	156
24. Lake	297	24. Clay	38	24. Leon	157
25. Sarasota	297	25. Palm Beach	38	25. Marion	156
26. Levy	295	26. Collier	37	26. Osceola	152
27. Polk	294	27. Jackson	37	27. Madison	149
28. Alachua	292	28. Leon	37	28. St. Johns	146
29. Charlotte	292	29. Nassau	37	29. Gulf	145
30. Taylor	291	**State Average**	**36.7**	30. Franklin	144
31. Dade	291	30. Wakulla	36	31. Jefferson	142
32. DeSoto	286	31. Walton	36	32. Indian River	141
33. Dixie	286	32. Glades	36	33. Charlotte	142
34. Orange	284	33. Okeechobee	36	**State Average**	**140**
35. Okaloosa	284	34. Osceola	36	34. Brevard	138
36. Pasco	283	35. Flagler	35	35. Bay	137
37. Pinellas	282	36. Dade	35	36. Hamilton	132
State Average	**279**	37. Marion	35	37. Orange	132
38. Putnam	274	38. Washington	34	38. Wakulla	132
National Avg.	**272**	39. Indian River	34	39. Sumter	131
39. St. Johns	258	40. Broward	34	40. Dade	131
40. Okeechobee	256	41. Columbia	34	41. Bradford	127
41. Madison	256	42. Pasco	34	42. DeSoto	127
42. Union	255	43. Brevard	33	43. Escambia	127
43. LaFayette	250	44. Hillsborough	33	44. Pinellas	125
44. Suwannee	247	45. Orange	33	45. Gadsden	125
45. Clay	246	46. St. Lucie	33	46. Clay	122
46. Escambia	245	47. Holmes	32	47. Nassau	123
47. Marion	241	48. Martin	32	48. Polk	121
48. Leon	241	49. Okaloosa	32	49. Hernando	118
49. Gulf	240	50. Hamilton	31	50. Hillsborough	116
50. Franklin	240	51. Sumter	31	51. Union	116
51. Indian River	232	52. Baker	30	52. Suwannee	113
52. Nassau	237	53. Hardee	30	53. Baker	112
53. Brevard	238	54. Hernando	29	54. Pasco	110
54. Hernando	232	55. Putnam	28	55. Gilchrist	106
55. Wakulla	230	56. Pinellas	27	56. Okeechobee	102
56. Baker	224	57. Seminole	27	57. Monroe	102
57. Hamilton	222	58. Santa Rosa	27	58. Jackson	92
58. Monroe	204	59. Polk	26	59. Calhoun	86
59. Hardee	195	60. Alachua	26	60. Walton	65
60. Jefferson	188	61. Lake	25	61. Holmes	64
61. Washington	183	62. Madison	25	62. Okaloosa	62
62. Gadsden	183	63. LaFayette	24	63. Washington	62
63. Walton	179	**National Avg.**	**23.5**	64. LaFayette	60
64. Jackson	175	64. Suwannee	21	65. Santa Rosa	50
65. Santa Rosa	168	65. Liberty	21	66. Hardee	49
66. Calhoun	111	66. Gilchrist	20	**National Avg.**	**48**
67. Liberty	100	67. Gadsden	17	67. Liberty	40

TABLE 14.—BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL—ANNUAL REPORT—1944.
Reported Cases of Syphilis according to Stage of Infection, Pregnancy Status, Race and Sex, Source of Reference and Age Groups, by Counties and For State — 1944

COUNTY	By Stage of Infection									Pregnancy	By Race & Sex						Source of Ref.		By Age Group							
					Late						White		Colored													
	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Other	C.N.S.	Cong.	Not Stated	Total		M	F	M	F	Not Stated	Total	*Clinic or Inst.	Priv. M.D.	Not Stated	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - over	Total
Alachua	16	6	125	162	9	2	10	18	348	7	14	9	152	170	3	348	320	28	14	1	65	102	122	25	19	348
Baker	2	2	3	18	0	0	0	6	31	0	5	7	12	7	0	31	25	6	4	0	0	14	6	6	1	31
Bay	2	20	192	214	0	3	1	5	437	16	49	47	150	191	0	437	407	30	2	1	75	201	115	31	12	437
Bradford	12	12	86	61	0	0	6	16	193	4	12	38	60	83	0	193	185	8	16	3	24	80	53	12	5	193
Brevard	9	9	20	18	6	0	1	10	73	2	4	5	10	52	2	73	37	36	1	0	13	18	24	13	4	73
Broward	17	21	255	154	0	1	19	12	479	19	21	18	231	196	13	479	391	88	13	7	66	213	125	29	26	479
Calhoun	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	2	1	5	0	9	8	1	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	9
Charlotte	1	1	6	6	0	0	1	0	15	1	1	3	4	6	1	15	13	2	0	0	3	5	7	0	0	15
Citrus	1	2	5	2	0	3	0	0	13	0	1	1	1	10	0	13	9	4	0	0	1	5	3	2	2	13
Clay	4	3	62	76	0	0	7	3	155	1	8	9	58	76	4	155	147	8	3	3	21	57	41	22	8	155
Collier	2	3	5	8	0	0	0	5	23	0	4	1	9	8	1	23	0	23	5	1	1	7	3	3	3	23
Columbia	5	4	35	37	1	0	3	3	88	1	4	1	31	48	4	88	74	14	3	3	17	30	22	5	8	88
Dade	192	166	786	1,110	76	29	79	150	2,588	11	326	208	911	1,094	49	2,588	1,739	849	71	32	291	986	717	317	174	2,588
DeSoto	1	2	14	28	0	1	5	2	53	3	4	2	17	22	8	53	19	34	2	4	4	18	16	7	2	53
Dixie	0	1	7	4	0	0	0	2	14	0	2	4	4	4	0	14	11	3	1	0	1	5	5	1	1	14
Duval	313	332	1,000	1,503	25	60	75	601	3,909	72	457	370	1,317	1,703	62	3,909	3,169	740	155	55	455	1,356	1,105	505	278	3,909
Escambia	71	107	326	257	8	27	15	1	812	10	56	78	270	399	9	812	682	130	28	4	171	372	171	53	13	812
Flagler	7	3	48	36	1	0	7	6	108	2	0	1	46	58	3	108	104	4	9	1	22	36	15	13	12	108
Franklin	82	14	25	11	0	0	2	8	142	0	32	11	88	11	0	142	138	4	1	1	13	101	20	5	1	142
Gadsden	6	4	58	42	1	1	2	6	120	3	4	10	45	57	4	120	89	31	3	1	26	44	29	9	8	120
Gilchrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Glades	0	1	8	20	0	0	2	1	32	0	1	2	22	7	0	32	32	0	0	0	5	12	12	3	0	32
Gulf	1	4	46	30	0	0	0	3	84	3	6	6	21	51	0	84	77	7	9	1	13	33	19	7	2	84
Hamilton	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Hardee	5	1	17	9	0	0	1	1	34	0	8	13	4	9	0	34	6	28	2	1	1	14	10	4	2	34
Hendry	6	1	64	61	1	1	1	0	135	1	10	3	109	11	2	135	135	0	2	1	12	65	38	13	4	135
Hernando	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	1	9	0	2	1	2	4	0	9	7	2	0	0	1	4	3	1	0	9
Highlands	48	14	62	46	0	1	7	5	183	0	33	21	87	37	5	183	154	29	10	5	17	80	51	13	7	183
Hillsborough	86	93	395	746	30	26	21	20	1,417	6	200	157	485	540	35	1,417	1,239	178	26	8	137	565	400	166	115	1,417
Holmes	0	2	21	27	0	0	1	0	51	0	7	7	16	20	1	51	50	1	1	1	4	15	13	15	2	51
Indian River	5	1	31	29	0	1	0	1	68	0	1	1	32	33	1	68	28	40	0	2	3	29	22	10	2	68
Jackson	2	7	49	46	0	1	8	0	113	5	9	8	39	56	1	113	113	0	1	5	16	50	24	8	9	113
Jefferson	2	6	63	7	0	0	0	0	78	3	3	6	25	43	1	78	77	1	3	2	18	24	22	4	5	78
Lafayette	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
Lake	4	5	83	92	0	0	2	15	201	7	17	15	72	85	12	201	134	67	12	3	23	60	60	27	16	201
Lee	7	5	78	54	2	0	1	2	149	1	11	8	63	62	5	149	128	21	8	1	12	67	41	13	7	149
Leon	30	42	174	95	0	8	6	4	359	3	17	23	104	213	2	359	306	53	6	1	63	169	78	34	8	359
Levy	1	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	10	0	1	1	3	5	0	10	9	1	0	1	4	2	2	0	1	10
Liberty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	1	0	9	3	0	1	2	0	16	2	0	0	5	10	1	16	16	0	0	1	4	5	3	2	1	16
Manatee	1	0	9	3	0	1	2	0	16	2	0	0	5	10	1	16	16	0	0	1	4	5	3	2	1	16
Marion	5	6	88	71	1	2	3	2	178	1	12	8	104	53	1	178	119	59	2	2	16	73	46	25	14	178
Martin	2	8	106	134	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	7
Monroe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	13	12	68	40	0	1	1	7	142	1	21	15	48	57	1	142	134	8	3	1	16	67	41	9	5	142
Okaloosa	6	10	21	51	4	0	7	15	114	2	8	11	44	46	5	114	83	31	8	9	12	31	27	16	11	114
Okeechobee	11	6	21	14	0	1	8	0	61	0	13	13	9	18	8	61	52	9	3	3	12	26	11	5	1	61
Orange	1	0	11	23	0	0	1	0	36	1	0	1	11	22	2	36	35	1	0	0	3	18	6	8	1	36
Osceola	36	22	187	257	10	12	30	26	580	2	59	51	228	216	26	580	425	155	30	9	89	226	145	53	28	580
Palm Beach	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	1	1	1	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	6
Pasco	49	54	1,076	1,066	4	12	44	19	2,324	11	84	31	1,205	907	97	2,324	2,084	240	51	26	200	917	700	295	135	2,324
Pinellas	1	5	13	20	0	1	3	12	55	6	4	16	16	19	0	55	8	47	0	1	9	21	11	7	6	55
Polk	6	14	112	201	7	4	12	14	370	2	36	28	153	149	4	370	286	84	8	3	45	126	105	52	31	370
Putnam	31	29	175	253	5	4	19	10	526	6	61	41	198	200	26	526	401	125	8	9	66	193	163	63	24	526
St. Johns	6	6	43	17	3	0	1	6	82	0	7	4	33	33	5	82	62	20	2	0	13	27	24	11	5	82
St. Lucie	5	9	59	42	0	2	16	4	137	2	9	10	47	67	4	137	134	3	5	4	29	59	22	12	6	137
Santa Rosa	4	8	69	72	0	1	0	11	165	0	2	14	69	62	18	165	155	10	8	0	18	63	54	17	5	165
Sarasota	0	6	14	12	0	0	1	0	33	0	7	4	7	15	0	33	32	1	0	1	9	16	3	2	2	33
Seminole	2	8	67	44	1	0	4	13	139	2	9	10	54	59	7	139	98	41	11	3	15	44	37	22	7	139
Sumter	4	12	115	188	0	1	13	2	335	3	9	11	160	152	3	335	287	48	23	9	32	142	87	34	8	335
Suwannee	0	2	29	52	0	0	0	2	85	0	5	6	23	51	0	85	30	55	2	0	11	23	21	17	11	85
Taylor	0	1	4	2	0	1	0	1	9	0	1	2	2	3	1	9	9	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	1	9
Union	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	4	62	0	10	13	10	28	1	62	38	24	4	2	14	17	14	10	1	62
Volusia	4	0	23	31	0	0	0	3	84	0	2	0	5	4	0	11	10	1	3	0	1	2	3	0	2	11
Wakulla	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5	11	0	2	0	5	4	0	11	227	83	65	4	29	98	60	30	24	310
Walton	16	22	126	109	1	4	7	25	310	2	27	26	119	136	2	310	13	3	0	0	4	3	5	1	3	16
Washington	0	0	10	4	0	0	1	0	16	0	3	2	2	9	0	16	55	3	23	1	8	13	7	2	4	58
State Hosp	1	2	18	13	0	0	1	1	47	0	11	8	10	21	8	58	45	2	1	1	12	14	12	7	0	47
Camp Blanding	4	8	21	13	0	0	1	23	58	0	3	10	21	13	0	47	159	0	1	3	8	16	43	41	47	159
Naval Air Station	1	0	4	53	1	97	3	0	159	0	10	1	1	1	146	159	69	0	0	0	8	46	15	0	0	69
Out of State	31	16	9	4	3	6	0	0	69	0	57	0	11	0	1	69	43	0	1	0	19	19	4	0	0	43
Fla. T. B. San	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	43	0	24	0	17	0	2	43	67	16	10	0	13	27	11	8	14	83
Gov't. Hospital	11	8	19	23	3	7	2	10	83	0	25	16	22	12	8	83	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
State Prison	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	17	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	5	17
Florida Total	3	6	28	29	0	0	0	23	89	0	14	1	66	8	0	89	89	0	6	0	10	29	30	10	4	89
	1,224	1,176	6,715	7,869	208	326	473	1,179	19,170	228	1,894	1,471	7,299	7,887	619	19,170	15,591	3,579	698	241	2,378	7,309	5,183	2,180	1,181	19,170

(*Includes Unknown Source of Reference).

MALARIA CONTROL IN WAR AREAS FOR 1943 and 1944

J. HARLAND PAUL, M.D., Director

The Bureau of Malaria Control is a cooperative organization supported by the Florida State Board of Health, the United States Public Health Service, and the Rockefeller Foundation. The present report covers two years of its activities. Dr. John E. Elmendorf, Jr., of the Rockefeller Foundation was in charge from January to December, 1943; Mr. John A. Mulrennan, State Entomologist, was Acting Director from December, 1943, to March, 1944; and Dr. J. Harland Paul of the Rockefeller Foundation directed the Bureau for the balance of 1944.

Other personnel of the Bureau during 1943 and 1944 were as follows:

Dr. Edwin G. Riley, Assistant Director, in charge of epidemiological phases of the program. (Resigned in September, 1943, to enter military service.)

Mr. Fred W. Knipe, Engineering Consultant, (on temporary assignment from the Rockefeller Foundation, recalled in March, 1944, for service in Europe).

Mr. James H. Wright, Agricultural Engineer, in charge of ditching operations, (granted leave in June, 1944, to enter military service).

Mrs. Nina Branch, Medical Technologist, engaged in insect identifications and blood-slide examinations.

Miss O. Parrish, Mrs. R. E. Johnson, and Miss Mildred Bedingfeld, at various times secretaries for the Bureau.

The regular staff was greatly augmented throughout the period by personnel temporarily assigned to the program by the United States Public Health Service (Malaria Control in War Areas). Those who occupied important posts at State Headquarters were as follows:

Mr. Sidney E. Roman, Administrative Assistant.

Mr. Paul C. Henderson, Chief of Engineering Section, (transferred in August, 1944, to U.N.R.R.A.).

Mr. John G. Ault, Chief of Engineering Section, (transferred in October, 1944, to U.N.R.R.A.).

Mr. Curtiss G. Humphreys, Chief of Engineering Section, from November, 1944.

Dr. Elmer G. Berry, Assistant Entomologist.

Mr. Paul T. Riherd, Assistant Entomologist, (granted leave to enter military service, April, 1944).

Mr. Bertram Gross, State Supervisor, *Aedes aegypti* Section, (transferred July, 1944, to Territory of Hawaii).

The activities of the Bureau during 1943 and 1944 may be grouped as follows:

(1) Epidemiological investigations, including spleen examinations on school children and study of blood slides.

(2) Entomological surveys to appraise the possibilities of malaria transmission around military bases and vital war industries.

(3) Supervision of a State-wide program of larviciding and drainage in areas of military importance.

(4) Training of military personnel in malaria control procedures.

(5) Supervision of a limited program for the control of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito that transmits dengue fever and yellow fever.

(6) Supervision of malaria control programs for certain local communities.

(7) Preliminary field work and headquarters reorganization to initiate a large-scale test of residual spray (DDT) as a method of malaria control in Florida.

(8) Educational activities.

(9) Special studies and reports.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The State-wide spleen and blood survey begun in 1941 was continued with emphasis placed on the many communities located in the neighborhood of military installations. Spleen examinations were performed in 18 counties in 1943. Rates ranged downward from 32.5% in Citrus County. The average of 20.1% for all counties visited would seem rather high except for the fact that selection was made of those areas known to have high anopheline populations and where malaria transmission was known to have occurred in the recent past. Actually, at no time during 1943 or 1944 was an epidemic of malaria experienced in Florida, although a small number of unconfirmed cases were

reported from various sections of the State. After the summer of 1944, the number of cases reported among returning military personnel greatly outnumbered reported civilian cases.

Routine blood surveys would seem to be losing their usefulness under present conditions of low endemicity. In the 1942 blood survey, results were not previously reported as the data were not available in time for the 1942 *Annual Report*. On completion of the examinations 12 smears were found positive out of a total of 11,656. Counties represented with one or more positive slides were Clay, Dixie, Escambia, Jackson, Marion, and Volusia.

During the routine surveys of 1943, only one positive slide was encountered among the 1,235 smears made. This was from a child in a Pensacola school having a Number One spleen.

A special blood slide collection was made in 1943 for the U. S. Public Health Service totaling 7,817 specimens. Only one positive blood smear was reported by their laboratory; this was from the City of Gainesville. No regular blood survey was attempted in 1944, but some 156 slides were examined in connection with epidemiological investigations of reported cases in Volusia and Sarasota Counties. None of these was positive except for two cases originating outside of Florida.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SURVEYS

The main functions of the entomological service in connection with the malaria control program are to provide information for: (1) evaluating the need for or the success of the control work by maintaining a knowledge of the densities of the adult mosquito vector; (2) insuring the success of the program by maintaining a knowledge of any uncontrolled breeding of the anopheline larvae; and (3) providing economical control by maintaining a knowledge of the specific habitats in which *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* may be found breeding.

Overall supervision of entomological activities in Florida MCWA during 1943-1944 was performed by the State Entomologist and an Assistant Entomologist. The technical training of personnel to serve as inspectors for the entomological work required a great deal of professional time. There were 25 field inspector positions in 1943, and 30 in 1944. Of the personnel filling these positions, nine had to be replaced in 1943, and six in 1944, largely because of induction of these men into the Armed Forces. In the State Office, it was necessary to maintain two entomologists or technicians to handle the identification work. Two replacements of this staff were necessary in 1943, and three in 1944.

Diurnal resting places of adult *A. quadrimaculatus* serve as capture stations, and the number of adults found in such stations serves as the most reliable index of the population of this species. A total of over 36,000 inspections was made in 1943 and 1944, in connection with routine examination of capture stations located in malaria control zones. A total of 134,850 anophelines was collected in 1943, and 120,845 in 1944. During both years, the total anopheline collections averaged approximately 75% *A. quadrimaculatus* and nearly 25% *A. crucians*. *A. punctipennis* comprised less than 0.2% during both years. One specimen of *A. atropos* and four specimens of *A. barberi* were found in capture stations in 1943; neither of these species was found in such stations in 1944.

One female *A. (Nyssorhynchus)* sp., probably *albimanus*, was found in a capture station near West Palm Beach on August 19, 1943. This specimen probably gained ingress to this country via airplane.

On May 16, 1944, a single fourth instar *Anopheles albimanus* larva was collected by Pfc. Ernest Erb while dipping in a canal running north and south through the eastern section of the Boca Raton Army Air Field.

Nearly 159,000 anopheline larvae were found in routine collections made during 1943 and 1944. Of this number, approximately 28,000 larvae (3rd and 4th instars) were identified in the State Entomological Office. A great saving resulted because identifications enabled drainage and larvicidal efforts to be directed only toward habitats known to support breeding of *A. quadrimaculatus*. The average percentage of *A. crucians crucians* in the anopheline larval collections was nearly 75%, while that of *A. quadrimaculatus* was nearly 25%. A number of specimens of *A. crucians georgianus* were found in scattered localities in 1943 and 1944, and a few specimens of *A. crucians bradleyi* were collected near Jacksonville in 1944. A few larvae of *A. walkeri* were collected at Leesburg in 1944, and several larvae of *A. barberi* were found in a tree hole near Jacksonville in the same year.

Light trap collections of anophelines serve as supplemental checks in the malaria control zones. There were 49 light traps operated in 1943, and 48 in 1944, mostly located in protected sites of Navy and Army installations. Although *A. quadrimaculatus* and *A. crucians*

comprised approximately 95% of the anopheline collections, a few specimens of *A. atropos, A. punctipennis,* and *A. walkeri* were found in scattered localities. There was a noticeable increase of the latter species at Leesburg in 1944. The average percentage of *A. quadrimaculatus* in the anopheline collections was nearly 30% while that of *A. crucians* was approximately 65%. This proportion is similar to that experienced in the larval collections. The light trap collections of *A. quadrimaculatus,* however, were generally lower than comparative collections made from capture stations.

Light trap observations were made on the occurrence and distribution of culicines, particularly because of their medical importance in the transmission of tropical diseases other than malaria. Approximately 6,000 collections were made with light traps; and 80,919 culicines were collected in 1943, and 151,296 in 1944. Thirty-one species of culicines were recorded. One female collected near Tampa in 1943 served as a paratype of *Aedes mathesoni* Middlekauf, described in 1944. *Psorophora confinnis,* an important pest mosquito, was considerably more abundant in 1943 than 1944. There was a noticeable increase in the abundance of species of *Mansonia* in 1944, particularly at Leesburg.

Detailed information is available in the files of the Bureau of Malaria Control on anopheline and culicine abundance in all areas under control and surveillance for 1943-1944.

LARVICIDAL AND DRAINAGE PROGRAMS

In 1943 approximately 445,386 man-hours were expended in larvicidal and drainage operations. 31,833 gallons of oil and 1,503 pounds of Paris green were applied to 2,831 acres of breeding surface. 1,217,189 linear feet of ditching and cleaning was accomplished in addition to 3,848,624 linear feet of ditch clearing and 261 acres of pond clearing. Eighteen and one-half miles of ditches were blasted through swamps using 210,950 pounds of 50% dynamite around seven military installations in the State.

The year 1944 saw 423,994 man-hours utilized in accomplishing the larviciding of 7,554 acres and using 32,471 gallons of diesel oil, 39,342 gallons of waste crank case oil, and 7,525 pounds of Paris green. There were 97.6 miles of ditches dug by hand, 5.2 miles blasted by dynamite, and 1.1 miles by drag line. In addition, some 711 acres of ditch clearing, removal of vegetation, stumping, and grubbing were accomplished.

During 1944, a small number of dustings were made by chartered airplane in and around Leesburg over areas not accessible to regular crews. An Army-type jeep mounted with a power-operated duster was employed for several emergency situations in Central and Southeast Florida. Power equipment installed in boats was used in Lake City, Tallahassee, and Leesburg as a part of the regular larviciding program.

The control of water-hyacinth by some safe and economical method remains a serious unsolved problem for many areas. Plans had been made for a thorough field study during the 1944 season, but these had to be abandoned due to the shortage of supervisory personnel. Several new and untried chemicals were secured for trial in 1945. The City of Leesburg has offered excellent cooperation in tests of this nature, and Mr. Henry L. Wiley, Area Supervisor for that City, has achieved a notable degree of success in the use of the arsenical sprays. This method cannot be recommended for general use due to the great risk of poisoning livestock and fish.

An effective and commendable effort to permanently eliminate the large areas of saw-grass marsh in and around Leesburg was begun by the local authorities several years ago. The work is being accomplished by the use of an hydraulic dredge which in 1944 alone moved 66,651 cubic yards of fill. The U. S. Public Health Service Malaria Control in War Areas organization is now cooperating by supplying funds for the operator and his assistant. These marshes are prolific breeders of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* during certain periods of the year and are quite inaccessible to the spray crews.

TRAINING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

The training of officers in Malaria Control for the Surgeon Generals' Offices of the Army and Navy was terminated on December 4, 1943. During that year approximately 151 officers assigned by the Army and Navy completed the three weeks' course in malariology in Florida. In addition, a great number of officers and enlisted personnel, as well as individuals from the U. S. Public Health Service, were given special instruction in malaria control procedures.

SUPERVISION OF AEDES AEGYPTI CONTROL

Throughout 1943, the control of yellow fever- and dengue fever-carrying mosquitoes was in progress at Key West and Miami.

In Key West, approximately forty men were engaged in the *Aedes aegypti* program from January to September, at which time the funds for this work were cut almost 75%. For the remainder of the year the services of only five inspectors were utilized.

During the period of December 24, 1942, to August 31, 1943, a total of 61,487 premises was inspected interiorly and exteriorly. Of these 1,183 were found breeding *A. aegypti,* which brought the index for the period to 1.92%. Six hundred fourteen corrections were made by the regular zone inspectors.

A notable amount of special work was performed by selected squads. The fish squad restocked 5,354 premises with 77,490 fish. A total of 1,234,395 cans was removed from 8,272 premises and 661 vacant lots by the can squad. The larvicidal squad applied diesel oil to 121 receptacles, kerosene to 23,264, and pyrocide to 135. Pyrocide was also used to spray the interior of 4,446 houses for adult mosquito destruction. The permanent correction squad capped 528 receptacles, demolished 85, filled 119, repaired 47, and screened 128. Of 8,165 boats inspected by the maritime squad, 77 were breeding *A. aegypti,* and 77 corrections were made. The gutter squad made 16,612 roof inspections and found 28 gutters breeding *A. aegypti.*

From September 1 to December 31, 1943, five zone inspectors, visiting 8,724 premises, found 689 breeding *A. aegypti* which established an index of 7.89%. Seven hundred seventy-four corrections were made. The special fish squad restocked 3,750 receptacles with 101,682 fish. Kerosene was applied by the larvicidal squad to 1,214 receptacles, and the interiors of 842 houses were sprayed with pyrocide. The permanent correction squad capped 19 receptacles, demolished 8, filled 5, repaired 4, and screened 43.

In Miami from 20 to 25 men were engaged in *Aedes aegypti* control during 1943. Inspections were made on 577,768 premises, of which 19,294 were found breeding, producing an index of 3.33%.

During 1944, *Aedes aegypti* control was continued in four areas: Key West, Miami, Jacksonville, and Tampa.

The Key West project operated with five inspectors who concentrated their efforts on local areas which had been demonstrated to be high producers, as well as on some 2,500 cisterns and wells in which control was accomplished by the use of larvicide and fish.

The Miami area operated with 24 inspectors until the middle of October at which time the personnel ceiling was lowered to 13 men.

During the year, the Dade County Mosquito Control District provided $17,821.13 for domestic mosquito work, and the U. S. Public Health Service supplied salaries for personnel to the extent of $42,-143.24.

Routine inspections were made of 383,304 premises where *A. aegypti* breeding was encountered on 14,171. The breeding index for the year was reported as 3.7%. Around hospitals, military installations, and airports, some 54,459 inspections were made at semi-monthly periods.

Due to the influx of new residents to Miami in 1944, it was considered advisable to lay stress on education. Public exhibitions of movie shorts, along with the distribution of 160,000 pamphlets and the posting of various billboards, were utilized for the purpose of stimulating interest in the control program.

The Jacksonville project required the services of 12 inspectors. A large percentage of their time was devoted to zoning the city and locating the highest breeding foci, although considerable clean-up work was accomplished in conjunction with the City Sanitary Department. A notable density of *Aedes aegypti* was found in and around the shipyards. When this condition was made apparent, the shipyard officials had the breeding conditions rectified.

Much emphasis was placed on a program of education which stressed the distribution of pamphlets, the use of radio time, and newspaper space.

The Tampa project operating with 10 men followed much the same program with comparable results.

SUPERVISION OF PERMANENT DRAINAGE

The original program of the Bureau included a serious effort to encourage local communities to install permanent drainage systems for the elimination of anopheline breeding. This had to be postponed at the outbreak of the war due to the difficulty in securing equipment, labor, and supplies. Also, the energies of the technical staff were largely engaged in setting up the emergency program. However, 1,151 feet of permanently-lined ditches were completed in 1944, and steps were taken to resume work in Leesburg, Marianna, Gainesville, and Tallahassee. The general policy in regard to this engineering work is to furnish technical supervision, specialized equipment, and trained foremen while the community bears the cost of labor and materials. Separate agreements are made in each case to fit local circumstances.

PRELIMINARY PLANS FOR RESIDUAL HOUSE SPRAYING WITH DDT

The ten counties of Citrus, Sumter, Levy, Dixie, Suwannee, Madison, Taylor, Leon, Jefferson, and Jackson were selected to receive residual house spraying with DDT during 1945. Maps on which all dwellings were spotted and given a number were prepared for each county. For every residence individual cards were filled out containing information relative to the occupant's name, type of house, condition of mosquito proofing, and type of ceiling.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In 1943, four selected individuals from Escambia, Jackson, Leon, and Volusia Counties were sent to Memphis, Tennessee, for a three weeks' orientation course in malaria education. At the termination of the course each returned to his respective county where a three months' educational program was inaugurated.

Because of the scarcity of screen wire and lumber for screening houses, and materials and labor for permanent ditching, educational activities were terminated in 1944.

SPECIAL STUDIES AND REPORTS

Upon the request of MCWA, a watered area census was taken of the twenty-odd military areas in the State. A compilation of the report showed breeding of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* to be continuous in 2,125 acres of pond, swamp, and lake water as well as in 4.6 miles of ditches and streams; frequent in 264 acres of shore water, 3.4 miles of ditch and stream beds; and occasional in 1,615 acres of shore water, 30 miles of ditch and stream.

Much time and effort was devoted to technical engineering operations, and to planimetric map correction of 14 areas. Drainage plan and profile studies were made of eight areas: Arcadia, Cross City, Tallahassee, Marianna, Gainesville, Lake City, Leesburg, and Sarasota; while topographical maps were made of the Welch Hospital zone at Daytona Beach and of the Gainesville area.

MALARIA RESEARCH

MARK F. BOYD, M.D., Director
Station for Malaria Research
Rockefeller Foundation
Tallahassee, Florida

COMPLETED STUDIES AND PAPERS

114. Mark F. Boyd. "On the Parasite Density Prevailing At Certain Periods in Vivax Malaria Infections". Published in the Journal of the National Malaria Society, Vol. III: 159-167 (1944).

115. The following paper was prepared for presentation *in absentia* at the session of the Academia Nacional de Medicina de Mexico, on June 14, 1944, and was translated in the office of Dr. G. C. Payne:
Mark F. Boyd, "Puntos Significantes de Diferencia entre las Infecciones Naturales y las Artificiales Provocados de Paludismo por Vivax".

116. Mark F. Boyd and S. F. Kitchen. "On the Employment of Quinacrine Hydrochloride in the Prevention of Malaria Infection".

117. S. F. Kitchen and Glendy S. Sadler. "Report of an Attack of Blackwater Fever Subsequent to Induced Malaria".

118. Mark F. Boyd, "On Difficulties Arising in the Experimental Propagation of Falciparum Malaria".

119. S. F. Kitchen and Persis Putnam. "Observations on Clinical Activity in Vivax Malaria".

WORK IN PROGRESS OR PROJECTED

1. Quinacrine Hydrochloride in suppressive treatment: While the general experiments projected in this field have been completed *(vide* paper 116), we desire to extend the work to a separate study involving several heterologous strains of *P. vivax* from the Pacific. Difficulty in effecting the simultaneous infection of different anopheline lots with the available exotic strains, has delayed the study planned.

2. Our initial attempt to discover malaria parasites in subcutaneous tissues at the site where infected salivary glands were introduced was unsuccessful. Biopsies were performed 3, 5 and 7 days after inoculation, serial sections cut, stained and carefully searched. No traces of either glands or sporozoites were detected, although the patient developed malaria. Marked areas of pari-vascular round cell

infiltration, with many wandering eosinophiles, were noted. As soon as heavily infected anophelines are available, the experiment will be repeated, but the biopsies will be performed at intervals under three days.

3. S. F. Kitchen is engaged in a cytological investigation of the presence of certain nucleic acid components in the chromatin of the malaria parasites. Preliminary work indicates that the substance responsible for the Feulgen reaction in most animal chromatin is demonstrable in plasmodia of various stages.

4. Miss Lucile Logan has practiced extensively in the manipulation of the Fitz apparatus for single cell isolation in preparation for attempts to effect inoculation by means of single trophozoites and sporozoites. It appeared this work might be more simply initiated with trophozoites. So far our inoculations have been effected, each presumably with a single cell, one take has resulted, and the results of one are pending. The attack experienced by this patient was predominantly tertian, a circumstance not incompatible with the introduction of a single cell.

5. South Pacific strains of *P. vivax*: A number of military patients from the South Pacific theaters in the Finney General Hospital have exhibited vivax infections during their hospitalization in that institution. Some of these strains are being propagated at Florida State Hospital, while the same and others are also being propagated in the neurosyphilis treatment center at Finney General Hospital. In the latter institution, extensive cross inoculations are being performed to ascertain the extent to which these different strains are homogeneous or heterogeneous.

6. Recognition of malaria parasites by fluorescent dyes: A study of the utility and practicability of the detection of malaria parasites by the use of fluorescent dyes is planned. Delay in the receipt of the necessary microscopic accessories for ultra-violet illumination prevented initiation of the study during the year.

7. We plan at an early date to resume studies on patients hyperimmunized to *P. vivax* with especial relation to the passive immunization of susceptibles with blood from such patients.

8. A flourishing colony was established from the 32 living female anophelines received through the courtesy of Dr. Robert Matheson from Ithaca, N. Y., on May 5, which were furnished under the belief they represented *A. occidentalis*. However, a study of the hypopygia of the males and the larval pilotaxy lead to the conclusion that they

are actually *A. quadrimaculatus*. The original females were too badly frayed to provide criteria. Material was submitted to Dr. Matheson, but to date we have not learned of his opinion.

9. Genetic studies: Dr. William Hovanitz, the incumbent of a fellowship of the National Research Council in zoology, arrived on August 28, to prosecute studies in the genetics of *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* and the parasites of malaria during the ensuing year. One of the insectary buildings was placed at his disposal.

10. The statistical study undertaken in collaboration with Miss Persis Putnam, to ascertain whether any rhythms are discernible in the recurrences of clinical activity or in the fluctuations of parasite density during the primary patent period, is still receiving attention. To date, satisfactory and consistent evidence has been secured eliciting that the renewals of clinical activity occur on 6 or 12 day cycles counting from the day of onset.

MALARIA THERAPY

Until April 30 the malaria therapy service at the Florida State Hospital was the immediate responsibility of S. F. Kitchen, but since that date it has been in charge of Dr. Glendy Sadler, who is in residence at that institution.

The inoculations made during the year at the Florida State Hospital are summarized in the following table:

INOCULATIONS DURING 1944 ON MALARIA THERAPY SERVICE

Class	Statue of patient with corresponding species of parasite	P. vivax			P. falciparum			P. malariae		
		Takes	Failure	Pending	Takes	Failure	Pending	Takes	Failure	Pending
Natural (sporozoites)	Primary	37	7		14	2				
	Re-inoc. after prev. failure	3								
	Re-inoc. after prev. take				4					
Artificial (trophozoites)	Primary	19	4	1	28			22		1
	Re-inoc. after prev. failure									
	Re-inoc. after prev. take							1		

The McCoy strain of *P. vivax* has been propagated through human-anopheline passages 77-83. Most of the routine inoculations in white patients are performed with this strain. During the course of the year the Trinidad strain of *P. vivax* was discontinued, as was also the strain of *P. falciparum* from the same island. The Costa strain of *P. falciparum* was routinely propagated by both mosquito and blood inoculations. The employment of *P. malariae* for secondary inoculation is continued, but we have dropped the Glisson, Tampa and U. S. P. H. S. strains, retaining only the Trinidad. We are now maintaining one strain of *P. vivax* presumably derived from Guadalcanal and two strains from New Guinea.

Seven referred patients were inoculated at the request of physicians of Daytona Beach, Tampa and Century, and of the post surgeon at Eglin Field.

INSECTARIES

The colony of *A. quadrimaculatus* has been maintained in excellent condition throughout the year under the custodianship of Technical Assistant Joe Bines. Pupa production has kept at a fairly consistent daily level of 250.

FIELD WORK

No field studies have been prosecuted during this period.

INSTRUCTION

Twenty-three persons have spent one or more weeks at the station for the purpose of receiving instruction in malariology.

The director has kept the following lecture engagements in the course in tropical medicine at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C.:

February	16-18	Six Lectures
April	12-14	Six Lectures
June	7- 9	Six Lectures
August	9-11	Six Lectures
October	4- 6	Six Lectures
November	29-30	Six Lectures
December	1	Six Lectures

At the request of the Health Department of the Mexican government, the director made two trips to Mexico in connection with the

organization and prosecution of the malaria reconnaissance of the State of Vera Cruz. On the first he was absent from January 10 to February 10, and on the second from August 19 to September 20.

On February 21, the director gave three lectures on malaria to a class in the Department of Tropical Medicine of Tulane University at New Orleans.

The director lectured on malaria to the medical officers in training at Finney General Hospital, giving two lectures on each of the indicated dates: March 7 and 8; October 17 and 18; December 12 and 13.

The director reviewed recent work on malaria before the Second District Medical Society at Tallahassee on July 20.

In company with Dr. S. S. Stevenson, the director attended the four day conference in Orlando, Florida, held by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, from May 14 to 18.

At the request of Dr. Abercrombie, State Health Officer of Georgia, the director paid visits to Moultrie, Georgia, on June 1 and 28, for the purpose of conferring with the local authorities.

Miss Lucile Logan conducted seven two-hour laboratory periods in malaria for the 12 Florida State College for Women students taking the course in parasitology from February 14 to 28. The director gave one lecture to the class on March 1.

The director attended a two-day conference of the military and civilian consultants to the Surgeon General in medicine at the Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, Va., on October 30 and 31.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

Six shipments totaling several hundred infected anopheline mosquitoes were made to the Army Medical School for dissection during the laboratory exercises in the course of Tropical Medicine.

Several thousand blood smears, collected from patients on the malaria therapy service by technicians of the hospital laboratory, were sent to the Army Medical School for distribution to teaching institutions through the distribution center for parasitological material there maintained.

Several weekly shipments of blood specimens from malaria patients were made to the laboratory of the Georgia State Health Department in furtherance of studies being prosecuted in that laboratory on the complement fixation test in malaria.

Shipments of *quadrimaculatus* ova were made to Dr. Charles Renn of Harvard University and Dr. Morton Kahn of Cornell Medical School.

An agreement was made with Major E. B. Howard of the Surgeon General's office for the station to serve as a center for the distribution of malaria blood for the inoculation of neurosyphilitics in the seven Army General Hospitals which have been designated as treatment centers for this disease. A total of 26 specimens containing *P. vivax* or *P. malariae* have been shipped by air express through the effective collaboration of the transportation officer at Mabry Field.

Assistance was rendered the medical service at Finney General Hospital, Thomasville, Georgia, in the organization of the neurosyphilis treatment center in that institution. Before its initiation, special training was given to the medical officer destined to be in charge of the ward and to a laboratory technician. When not absent from the station, the director has since July made weekly visits for the purpose of making rounds on the service. The station provides a limited number of infected mosquitoes for the inoculation of patients, and supplies uninfected mosquitoes for infection on patients in that institution, and undertakes their subsequent incubation and care until needed, as well as their final dissection.

PERSONNEL

The medical staff of the station was increased on April 17 by the appointments of Dr. Glendy G. Sadler, with the concurrence of Dr. J. H. Therrell, Superintendent of the Florida State Hospital, to be resident physician on the malaria therapy service.

Mr. William Hovanitz, incumbent of a National Research Council fellowship in zoology, joined the station staff on August 28 to continue his studies in genetics.

The station is indebted to the Rockefeller Foundation for the invaluable assistance of Miss Persis Putnam from February 6 to March 31 in the statistical analyses of various data.

There were no other changes on the technical staff during the year. However, a great deal of difficulty has been experienced in satisfactorily filling the position of factotum.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE

GEORGE A. DAME, M.D., Director

An annual report usually consists of two parts: the narrative and the statistical tables. To be of any value, reports must be read and pondered over for use as guides in avoiding repetition of previous errors and in stimulating interest in future growth and the development of useful ideas and programs.

HISTORY

As this report deals with activities of the Bureau of Local Health Service and local jurisdictions known as County Health Units, it may be well to review some of the history of the present set-up. Such a review might well be of value in planning for the future.

On January 1, 1921, this writer was appointed Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, succeeding Dr. Daniel C. Campbell who had resigned to accept appointment as Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army. The writer had been with the State Board of Health since June 15, 1917, and most of his time had been spent in various activities in the field.

By 1921 two ideas had been given his careful thought. There were at this time several activities of the State Board of Health that were loosely directed and carried out more or less at random. There were at different times from three to eight District Health Officers doing field work and who constituted a Division under Administration. There was no State Epidemiologist, but this work was carried out by the Assistant State Health Officer when there was such an officer. The writer developed the idea of combining these activities with those of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases and setting up a Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

The second idea was that there should be more local responsibility for public health work on the local level. There were by this time several local health units scattered about the various States, but none in Florida.

At a meeting of the State Board of Health held October 11, 1921, the Bureau of Venereal Diseases was changed by title into the Bureau

of Communicable Diseases and Health Units. This is set forth in Executive Order No. 30. The new Bureau was to consist of four divisions: Communicable Diseases, Venereal Diseases, Field Service, and Health Units. It is to be noted that the new Bureau was the parent of three of our present bureaus; namely, Epidemiology, Venereal Disease Control, and Local Health Service.

Following a conference between Colonel Raymond C. Turck, State Health Officer, and Dr. John A. Ferrell, Regional Director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the writer was detailed with Dr. John Lee Hydrick of the International Health Board to make a study of Local Health Units in several Southern States and to work out a detailed plan. This plan was submitted and adopted, and is given on pages 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the *Annual Report* for 1921.

Considerable effort, time, and some money was spent in attempting to set up county health units in Palm Beach and Polk Counties. These efforts were not successful, and an explanation is furnished in this quotation from the 1921 reports: "**(Note: Plans for the establishment of Health Units have been temporarily abandoned on account of lack of funds)**". The State Legislature of 1921 reduced the State Board of Health appropriation from its previous one-half mill to a new low of one-quarter mill. The administration had been elected on a promise to reduce the State millage, and when the Legislature had finished its labors, it was found that for all State activities for which taxes were levied there had been a one-quarter mill reduction, and all of this had been taken from the State Board of Health.

No reports were made then for 10 years until Dr. Henry Hanson was appointed State Health Officer and gathered up the fragments for a report which he made January 1, 1933. In a report submitted at this time by Dr. F. A. Brink, Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, (note the change in titles), he made this reference: "**With the aid of the personnel of the United States Public Health Service and a substantial cash contribution, three county units have been organized:**

The Taylor County Health Unit began to function September 1, 1930. The Leon County Unit began on January 1, 1931. The Escambia County Health Unit began March 1, 1932. After June 1, 1931, the State Board of Health contributed a substantial amount to the budget of each Unit, and the Public Health Service continued its support with slightly diminished allotments.

These Units render locally the services that would otherwise come from the State, and they render it more completely because the personnel is more nearly adequate for the area and population served.

The promotion, direction and supervision of these Units is now a duty of the Director of this Bureau."

On January 1, 1935, the Bureau of County Health Work was set up with Dr. James T. Googe as Director. Dr. Googe was loaned to the State Board of Health for this purpose by the United States Public Health Service. He was detached from the U. S. Public Health Service February 1, 1936, and remained as Director until October 8, 1936.

On January 1, 1937, Dr. A. B. McCreary, who had been Director of the Mobile Health Unit and had acted as Director of County Health Work since Dr. Googe's resignation, was made Director of the Bureau and served until he was appointed State Health Officer, August 4, 1939.

The title of the Bureau was changed July 1, 1939, to the Bureau of Local Health Service.

Dr. Frank V. Chappell served as Director from September, 1939 to July, 1940.

Dr. L. L. Parks served as Director from December, 1940 to June, 1941.

Dr. Arthur W. Newitt served as Director from July 1, 1941, to April 30, 1943.

Dr. Wilson T. Sowder of the United States Public Health Service served as Director from June 7, 1943, to December 31, 1943.

Dr. Thomas H. D. Griffitts, U. S. Public Health Service retired, served as Director from January 1, 1944, to July 31, 1944.

Dr. George A. Dame began his service as Director of this Bureau August 14, 1944.

A Local County Health Unit Law was enacted by the Legislature and approved June 4, 1931, enabling the county commissioners of counties to cooperate with the State Board of Health in establishing county health units. This is an enabling Act only. There is nothing mandatory. The law should be amended requiring all counties to contribute not less than 50 cents per capita for public health. The State should by law, also, be divided into approximately 35 units for administrative purposes. These units should be set up with regard to area, population and transportation.

COUNTY HEALTH UNITS IN FLORIDA, 1930-1944

County	Organized	Discontinued	Reorganized
Taylor	1930	1933	1936
Leon	1931—January		
Escambia	1932—January		
Jackson	1935—September		
Broward	1936—July		
Gadsden	1936—July		
Monroe	1936—July		
Pinellas	1936—July		
Franklin-Gulf	1936—October		
Hillsborough	1936—October		
Wakulla	1936—October		
Calhoun	1936—October	1938	
Liberty	1936—October	1938	
Highlands	1937—January		
Orange	1937—September		
Lake	1938—July		
Duval	1938—October		
Bay	1939—January		
Hendry	1940—February	1940—December	
Dade	1940—June		
Nassau	1940—July		
Osceola	1940—July	1942—April	
Hamilton	1940—July	1942—Sept. 30	
Baker	1940—August		
Levy	1940—October		
Gilchrist	1940—October	1943—February 28	
Glades	1940—October		
Bradford	1941—May		
Clay	1941—May		
Flagler	1941—August	1942—August	
Seminole	1941—October		
Walton-Okaloosa	1941—October		
Santa Rosa	1941—October		
Jefferson	1942—February		
Volusia	1942—March		
Madison	1942—May 15		
Washington	1942—November 1		
Polk	1943—January 1		
Holmes	1944—January 1		
Sumter	1944—May 1		
Alachua	1944—August 1		

These units are set up and operated in accordance with Chapter 14906 (No. 268), General Laws of 1931.

Area covered—36 counties Population covered—1,500,000 (estimated)

Area not covered—31 counties Population not covered—450,000 (estimated)

(The City of Jacksonville has an independent City Health Department and has not been included in the figures above. Estimated population of Jacksonville—230,000).

APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDS NOW SPENT IN ORGANIZED COUNTIES:

State Contribution	$ 213,757.00	per capita 14c
County Contribution	766,600.00	per capita 51c
Federal Contribution	341,410.00	per capita 23c
Total Expenditures	$1,321,767.00	Total per capita 88c

(Salaries for health officers of five units for which no salaries were set up in present budgets—$25,000. This would increase the present expenditures to $1,346,767, and would bring the State Contribution to $238,757).

It is to be noted that in order to carry out present programs on the present level, it will be necessary to think in terms of the present State Contribution to Counties as $238,757 rather than $200,000 per annum.

DISTRICT HEALTH UNITS

It is our thought that public health work should be taken to all counties in the State, but since it is not practical to set up organized county health units in presently unorganized counties, a District Plan has been worked out.

There will probably be no increase in grants-in-aid from Federal agencies. It is rumored that there may be a 10 per cent cut.

There will be some funds contributed by the counties to be organized, and whatever amount is received from these unorganized counties will be added to the amounts contributed by the State for setting up these districts. It may be estimated that these unorganized counties may contribute approximately 10 cents per capita, a total of $43,500.

Four districts are to be set up covering 29 counties with a total estimated population of 435,000. Two counties in Western Florida, Calhoun and Liberty, with approximately 15,000 population, are to be attached to existing health units.

District 1. Composed of the counties of St. Johns, Flagler, Putnam, Marion, Citrus, Hernando and Pasco, with a combined population of 90,000. Personnel to be paid from State funds: local health officer, sanitary officer, nurse, clerk. Travel for health officer, sanitary officer and nurse. Contingent Fund to cover rents, utilities, stationery and other items.

District 2. Composed of Brevard, Osceola, Indian River, St. Lucie, Okeechobee, Martin and Palm Beach, with a combined population of 167,000. (Same personnel and expenses as set up in District 1).

District 3. Composed of Manatee, Sarasota, Hardee, DeSoto, Charlotte, Lee, Hendry and Collier Counties, with a combined population of 98,000. (Same personnel and expenses as set up in District 1).

District 4. Composed of Columbia, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilchrist and Union Counties, with a combined population of 80,000. (Same personnel and expenses as set up in District 1).

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET FOR THE FOUR DISTRICTS

Health officers' salaries	$20,000
Health officers' travel	4,000
Sanitary officers' salaries	10,000
Sanitary officers' travel	4,000
Nurses' salaries	8,000
Nurses' travel	4,000
Clerks' salaries	7,200
Contingent Fund (Equipment, supplies, stationery, janitor, etc.)	4,800
Total for 29 counties	$62,000
$1,000 each for Calhoun and Liberty	2,000
Total for 31 counties	$64,000

It is further contemplated that these four districts will be divided into eight districts for the year 1946-47, with an attendant increase of another $64,000.

THE BUREAU

The Bureau of Local Health Service was set up for the purpose of directing, supervising and advising local health units. There are now employed in these units 26 health officers, 110 sanitary officers, 200 nurses, 94 clerks, and 94 other personnel.

The Bureau of Local Health Service is at this time composed of the following personnel:

George A. Dame, M.D., Director
Mr. B. G. Barfield, Sanitation Consultant
Miss Estelle Spann, Record Consultant
Miss Dalfa Pedersen, Senior Stenographer (Secretary)
Miss Donna Stone, Senior Stenographer
Mrs. Margaret Squires, Junior Clerk

(The Junior Clerk was added to the staff of this Bureau in November to handle orders for all supplies and materials, except drugs, containers, or similar supplies, and literature, the responsibility for filling all orders for these materials having been given to this Bureau.)

The duties of the Record Consultant are to assist in finding suitable personnel for filling the positions of secretary, senior and junior stenographer, and senior and junior clerk in the various local health units. She trains them in their various duties, with particular emphasis on record keeping, reporting and bookkeeping. Carrying out these duties in a widespread organization handling nearly one and a third million dollars a year is an important task.

There is a constant turnover in employees of the type described above, and constant activity is necessary on the part of the Record Consultant. With all the diligence, energy and efficiency of the one Record Consultant now employed, she cannot possibly cover the field. Two such persons could barely do it.

The duties of the Sanitation Consultant are equally important to the proper functioning of the sanitation personnel and programs in the field. The one Sanitation Consultant, although working efficiently and tirelessly and using much overtime, cannot do more than approximately half the work required to keep our sanitation work up to a reasonable level.

The disruption of the sanitation personnel due to a rapid turnover in employment calls for at least one more Sanitation Consultant to employ, train and supervise persons to replace sanitary officers who go into the armed services and into much more lucrative employment with industrial concerns.

An Administrative Consultant is badly needed by the Bureau. The qualifications of such a person are that he should be a regular physician, especially trained in administrative public health work. The duties of an Administrative Consultant would be as follows: to assist the Director in the field, to visit and supervise the local health officers in planning their programs, to bring about a better coordination of their work in following the policies of the State Board of Health, and to train them to more efficiently carry on their work.

Many unhealthy administrative practices have crept into the various units. It has been the desire of the Director to supervise more closely the activities of the various local health officers in order to correct these and to bring about greater efficiency and greater economy in the administration of public health in the State. The Director of the Bureau of Local Health Service now necessarily spends a considerable part of his time in the main office to handle numerous emergencies of administration that arise daily.

An Administrative Consultant would be somewhat in the nature of an Assistant to the Director. Handling such a volume of work in the field and in the headquarters office, it seems necessary to have such assistance.

NEW HEALTH UNITS AND CONSOLIDATIONS

Three new County Health Departments were organized in 1944: Holmes County, January 1; Sumter County, May 1; Alachua County, August 1. Holmes County was attached to Okaloosa and Walton; Sumter County, to Lake; and Alachua was set up as a separate unit. Each has its own personnel and its own budget; however, one health officer serves Okaloosa, Walton and Holmes, one health officer serves Lake and Sumter, and Alachua has its own.

Two important consolidations of cities and counties were effected during the year. Hillsborough County and the City of Tampa on March 16, and Escambia County and the City of Pensacola on July 1. The City of Tallahassee Health Department and Leon County Health Unit are in process of consolidation, but this has not yet been consummated. These consolidations overcome a lot of overlapping and definitely promote both economy and efficiency.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF COUNTY HEALTH UNIT BUDGETS—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—AS SET UP JULY 1, 1944.

DESCRIPTION	Total Budgeted	SOURCE OF FUNDS						
		State	County	U. S. P. H. S.		Children's Bureau	Other Agencies	
				Title VI	Venereal Disease		Name	Amount
Alachua County	38,160	7,400	22,380	2,100	4,480	1,800		
Baker County	10,410	3,120	4,450	1,800	800	240		
Bay County	34,980	7,500	16,860	3,540	4,680	2,400		
Broward County	30,120	7,800	12,480	2,400	4,720	2,720		
Clay-Bradford County	19,840	3,780	10,560	2,100	3,400			
Dade County	253,530	18,780	187,960	8,640	26,000	12,150		
Duval County	43,205	13,140	17,335	5,100		7,630		
Escambia County	71,400	9,320	35,200	1,800	21,580	3,500		
Franklin-Gulf-Wakulla County	23,860	3,600	9,280	1,800	6,180	2,100	Franklin Co.	900
Gadsden County	23,050	5,320	9,030	1,980	4,400	2,320		
Highlands-Glades County	19,800	7,240	6,840	1,620	2,300	1,800		
Hillsborough County	259,468	29,480	197,568	7,380	19,840	5,200		
Holmes County	13,360	1,320	4,980	1,800	3,220	2,040		
Jackson County	20,580	5,060	6,320	2,400	5,900	900		
Jefferson County	13,892	5,192	4,500		2,400	1,800		
Lake County	25,940	5,400	11,740	3,600	2,800	2,400		
Leon County	48,532	1,629	7,400	4,140	7,620	3,920	Tallahassee	23,832
Levy County	15,530	4,500	4,680	2,820	3,280	250		
Madison County	15,560	4,480	6,180	1,200	3,700			
Monroe County	25,340	460	16,500	1,080	4,520	2,780		
Nassau County	19,100	7,820	6,120	1,800	3,260	100		
Okaloosa County	9,150	2,495	3,735	1,800	500	200	County Direct	420
Orange County	40,850	9,420	14,340	5,220	7,500	4,070	Winter Park	300
Pinellas County	60,300	12,740	27,600	3,300	12,460	4,200		
Polk County	48,470	5,000	37,100	1,920	4,000	450		
Santa Rosa County	10,760	3,980	2,780	2,000	1,900	100		
Seminole County	22,480	4,620	9,840	1,800	2,900	3,320		
Sumter County	9,590	2,280	4,210	1,800	1,100	200		
Taylor County	13,140	3,680	4,560	1,500	3,400			
Volusia County	61,780	12,700	30,980	5,220	9,680	3,200		
Walton County	9,690	2,530	4,240		2,820	100		
Washington County	9,900	1,980	3,400	2,100	2,320	100		
Totals	1,321,767	213,757	741,148	85,760	188,660	71,990		25,452

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1944.

ACTIVITIES	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Broward	Clay	Dade	Duval	Escambia	Franklin	Gadsden	Glades	Gulf
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL													
Admissions to service....A1	14	4	16	14	124	65	2,218	57	196	9	14	22	7
Consultations with physicians....A2	1	0	0	7	25	30	104	33	148	1	3	0	3
Field visits....A3-9	19	9	34	24	221	96	2,885	215	460	43	33	31	42
Smallpox immunizations....A15	322	24	720	256	313	406	5,717	947	1,976	51	185	126	46
Diphtheria immunizations....A16-18	286	350	496	756	519	493	3,294	852	2,685	668	503	57	196
Typhoid Fever immunizations....A19	816	1,045	1,278	959	353	1,325	676	474	9,897	416	202	241	251
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL													
Admissions to medical service....B1	29	155	1,251	378	1,238	287	7,021	5,571	1,728	214	432	93	279
Clinic visits....B3	2,678	2,838	22,445	5,858	16,891	5,858	129,101	42,469	15,630	3,018	6,306	1,827	4,122
Field visits....B4	153	189	2,875	447	1,818	298	14,913	0	5,775	502	450	314	1,361
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL													
Individuals admitted to medical service....C1	2	7	57	33	362	56	2,374	8	80	1	36	0	5
Individuals admitted to nursing service....C2	38	9	152	37	362	31	782	59	328	37	66	14	17
Clinic visits....C5	0	14	0	43	192	71	3,793	7	56	1	49	0	5
Nursing visits....C7-8	43	22	464	62	788	129	2,197	126	749	67	169	56	82
MATERNITY SERVICE													
Cases admitted to medical service....D1-8	32	51	108	154	311	145	1,205	118	173	9	496	0	30
Cases admitted to nursing service....D2-7-10	19	51	317	194	422	158	3,970	334	932	88	741	22	76
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences....D3	41	76	173	306	609	263	2,529	195	200	11	740	0	34
Nursing visits....D 5-6-11-12	21	133	1,067	451	1,236	556	8,603	998	2,441	224	1,978	48	244
INFANT HYGIENE													
Individuals admitted to medical service....E1	3	69	48	211	202	176	771	185	64	3	219	0	16
Individuals admitted to nursing service....E2	13	44	239	248	259	150	2,530	463	558	110	536	34	59
Visits to medical conferences....E3	3	117	67	680	459	515	2,080	695	103	4	400	0	30
Nursing visits....E5-6	14	91	793	714	740	637	7,539	1,563	1,416	277	1,268	79	175
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE													
Individuals admitted to medical service....E8	0	272	72	172	163	78	1,089	321	0	0	306	0	51
Individuals admitted to nursing service....E9	27	56	346	210	119	58	951	1,129	273	241	709	57	124
Visits to medical conferences....E10	0	881	97	486	269	136	2,210	927	0	0	513	0	62
Nursing visits....E12-13	31	116	807	580	276	119	5,628	2,557	802	479	1,385	152	303
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists....E14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1944—(Continued)

ACTIVITIES	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Broward	Clay	Dade	Duval	Escambia	Franklin	Gadsden	Glades	Gulf
SCHOOL HYGIENE													
Inspections by physicians or nurses....F1	18	1,116	2,516	2,179	3,568	2,988	149,613	8,957	2,877	15	651	351	181
Examinations by physicians....F2	749	327	471	23	739	109	8,052	1,554	73	20	236	243	122
Individuals admitted to nursing service....F4	64	78	15	186	1,936	83	4,605	241	316	72	95	167	46
Nursing visits....F5-6	67	91	156	377	4,581	270	51,474	1,683	612	167	302	525	93
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists....F7	236	0	31	0	1	0	3,058	90	0	0	2	0	0
ADULT HYGIENE													
Medical examinations....G1-5	15	109	828	683	469	319	135	1,275	442	14	171	16	2
MORBIDITY SERVICE													
Medical visits....H3-4	0	141	1	317	94	269	0	4	2,120	9	58	3	0
Nursing visits....H5-6	6	20	29	321	64	297	244	245	424	128	130	85	29
Admissions to hospitals....H7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	218	0	76	0	0
GENERAL SANITATION													
Approved individual water supplies installed J1	0	12	0	0	1	3	35	1	22	15	31	0	55
Approved excreta disposal systems installed..J2-3	0	34	261	29	178	149	3,942	792	818	95	123	30	94
Field visits....J4-11	269	1,359	2,244	533	2,300	919	38,501	2,800	4,408	1,334	1,437	117	959
PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK													
Food-handling establishments registered for supervision....K1	76	28	151	48	295	72	3,167	224	211	65	55	8	48
Field visits to food-handling estabs....K2	76	318	973	362	2,572	360	23,797	500	2,715	509	336	25	401
Dairy farms registered for supervision....K3	12	3	21	6	13	5	69	1	63	1	7	1	0
Field visits to dairy farms....K4	20	61	97	8	217	35	2,201	6	474	6	107	8	2
Milk plants registered for supervision....K5	4	0	11	3	4	8	52	0	11	0	1	0	0
Field visits to milk plants....K6	6	0	87	5	58	20	2,015	0	182	0	24	0	0
LABORATORY													
Specimens examined....L1-21	252	1,429	7,785	4,399	4,691	3,794	140,230	4,913	19,067	1,901	4,447	429	1,074

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1944—(Continued)

ACTIVITIES	Hendry	Highlands	Hillsborough	Holmes	Jackson	Jefferson	Lake	Leon	Levy	Madison	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL													
Admissions to service....A1	1	15	160	0	8	118	287	575	54	13	91	74	31
Consultations with Physicians....A2	0	1	29	4	0	59	56	50	14	3	63	10	0
Field visits....A3-9	1	21	338	5	12	197	586	669	78	16	216	131	38
Smallpox immunizations....A15	17	397	4,928	382	97	318	879	783	35	170	719	495	487
Diphtheria immunizations....A16-18	5	418	4,595	953	1,343	242	1,369	417	225	256	879	519	599
Typhoid Fever immunizations....A19	52	673	717	625	1,904	2,267	24	2,052	930	1,179	1,490	1,415	1,360
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL													
Admissions to medical service....B1	251	353	3,651	134	585	343	694	1,927	316	439	455	520	242
Clinic visits....B3	5,484	6,724	37,461	3,266	11,489	10,209	11,669	22,057	6,110	10,574	6,142	8,878	4,135
Field visits....B4	99	1,343	3,490	1,100	1,770	239	696	3,592	116	102	1,425	406	292
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL													
Individuals admitted to medical service....C1	1	2	1,227	17	12	13	1	57	4	25	63	50	2
Individuals admitted to nursing service....C2	18	52	792	37	48	16	346	79	105	22	204	136	30
Clinic visits....C5	1	1	3,061	42	3	39	1	48	21	30	185	69	5
Nursing visits....C7-8	35	138	1,598	77	150	66	560	268	182	36	685	360	45
MATERNITY SERVICE													
Cases admitted to medical service....D1-8	6	5	321	7	118	257	69	327	11	88	98	113	15
Cases admitted to nursing service....D2-7-10	8	66	1,365	20	285	252	274	280	52	154	250	211	83
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences....D3	6	8	721	8	160	157	115	932	11	241	238	166	11
Nursing visits....D 5-6-11-12	10	143	2,843	49	673	705	611	839	121	444	905	467	263
INFANT HYGIENE													
Individuals admitted to medical service....E1	1	219	401	12	20	77	16	25	4	15	157	94	38
Individuals admitted to nursing service....E2	2	317	1,003	32	145	206	222	195	28	72	316	202	100
Visits to medical conferences....E3	1	773	800	20	54	99	22	39	4	16	306	151	45
Nursing visits....E5-6	2	1,203	2,163	50	288	800	564	344	57	133	1,042	407	291
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE													
Individuals admitted to medical service....E8	0	115	769	11	10	53	2	31	0	10	357	347	27
Individuals admitted to nursing service....E9	2	227	1,309	14	86	252	470	240	8	21	481	361	69
Visits to medical conferences....E10	0	187	1,402	19	15	72	2	92	0	15	469	662	39
Nursing visits....E12-13	2	408	2,484	26	230	804	893	551	29	52	1,503	759	119
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists....E14	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1944—(Continued)

ACTIVITIES	Hendry	Highlands	Hillsborough	Holmes	Jackson	Jefferson	Lake	Leon	Levy	Madison	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa
SCHOOL HYGIENE													
Inspections by physicians or nurses....F1	0	384	18,152	38	1,361	529	1,591	38	949	573	3,432	4,229	170
Examinations by physicians....F2	0	939	5,429	61	3	525	834	0	743	131	332	658	53
Individuals admitted to nursing service....F4	0	207	1,741	98	108	23	401	14	5	93	785	219	259
Nursing visits....F5-6	0	308	2,878	237	242	47	625	43	13	230	1,068	710	528
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists....F7	0	0	1,706	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	162	2	27
ADULT HYGIENE													
Medical examinations....G1-5	49	118	7,505	40	485	130	14	1,211	62	193	788	245	128
MORBIDITY SERVICE													
Medical visits....H3-4	0	0	114	68	755	143	78	0	128	1,182	1,993	294	103
Nursing visits....H5-6	0	30	621	119	595	34	157	34	547	477	874	155	242
Admissions to hospitals....H7	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	19
GENERAL SANITATION													
Approved individual water supplies installed J1	0	0	24	3	63	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	1
Approved excreta disposal systems installed..J2-3	0	6	332	36	766	45	56	132	20	21	140	46	257
Field visits....J4-11	2	298	22,222	746	2,593	1,877	2,476	3,570	400	363	758	1,242	1,023
PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK													
Food-handling establishments registered for supervision....K1	0	76	1,300	35	95	44	285	97	52	64	162	77	56
Field visits to food-handling estabs....K2	0	327	8,623	316	549	112	1,928	2,672	236	355	879	250	365
Dairy farms registered for supervision....K3	2	6	93	2	6	3	12	23	0	3	2	3	3
Field visits to dairy farms....K4	2	32	2,043	26	91	15	88	314	0	31	12	21	21
Milk plants registered for supervision....K5	0	9	20	0	3	0	10	6	0	0	5	2	0
Field visits to milk plants....K6	0	15	696	3	25	0	57	119	0	0	15	8	0
LABORATORY													
Specimens examined....L1-21	726	2,802	16,110	4,652	5,189	3,714	6,212	12,657	2,560	7,809	8,303	3,959	3,582

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1944—(Continued)

ACTIVITIES	Orange	Pinellas	Polk	Santa Rosa	Seminole	Sumter	Taylor	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington	Total for State
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL												
Admissions to service....A1	1,474	64	17	17	112	8	86	124	23	29	11	6,152
Consultations with physicians....A2	58	7	1	20	44	4	0	0	0	32	11	821
Field visits....A3-9	1,962	105	24	34	196	11	94	286	37	102	31	9,302
Smallpox immunizations....A15	3,022	1,288	0	99	397	685	117	360	165	1,327	26	28,282
Diphtheria immunizations....A16-18	1,594	1,221	0	527	939	764	131	486	353	1,415	321	30,726
Typhoid Fever immunizations....A19	6,412	210	0	1,241	104	24	1,048	1,800	688	1,248	701	46,097
VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL												
Admissions to medical service....B1	1,686	1,300	565	121	305	31	96	837	127	184	216	34,054
Clinic visits....B3	26,328	18,774	12,164	1,120	19,434	905	1,095	10,299	2,511	3,862	4,514	504,245
Field visits....B4	4,543	2,340	3,650	174	1,098	17	431	1,476	32	398	1,453	59,375
TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL												
Individuals admitted to medical service....C1	115	197	11	1	114	0	14	392	2	7	3	5,351
Individuals admitted to nursing service....C2	252	421	413	11	102	8	107	392	32	84	13	5,652
Clinic visits....C5	27	255	16	0	170	0	252	6	4	5	10	8,482
Nursing visits....C7-8	589	951	2,213	23	438	25	176	1,379	82	134	60	15,224
MATERNITY SERVICE												
Cases admitted to medical service....D1-8	376	311	0	0	190	0	49	84	53	11	13	5,354
Cases admitted to nursing service....D2-7-10	470	417	0	65	434	0	149	614	152	37	31	12,993
Visits by antepartum cases to medical conferences....D3	958	1,165	0	0	280	0	75	152	120	42	9	10,752
Nursing visits....D 5-6-11-12	1,026	1,274	0	139	1,455	0	550	1,453	320	72	91	32,453
INFANT HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service....E1	358	521	0	0	202	0	14	107	19	6	25	4,298
Individuals admitted to nursing service....E2	414	769	0	52	305	6	141	451	131	45	33	10,430
Visits to medical conferences....E3	989	1,247	0	0	236	0	16	208	39	8	67	10,293
Nursing visits....E5-6	870	3,100	0	128	1,264	16	468	1,177	278	72	158	30,181
PRESCHOOL HYGIENE												
Individuals admitted to medical service....E8	826	842	0	0	296	0	14	137	32	12	39	6,454
Individuals admitted to nursing service....E9	908	1,314	0	3	421	20	341	617	207	43	9	11,723
Visits to medical conferences....E10	1,822	1,625	0	0	369	0	56	318	60	20	96	12,921
Nursing visits....E12-13	1,774	2,839	0	3	1,746	22	616	1,386	354	50	100	29,985
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists....E14	1	36	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	6	0	127

TABLE 2.—TABULATION OF ACTIVITIES—STATE OF FLORIDA—1944—(Continued)

ACTIVITIES	Orange	Pinellas	Polk	Santa Rosa	Seminole	Sumter	Taylor	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington	Total for State
SCHOOL HYGIENE												
Inspections by physicians or nurses....F1	6,560	3,828	0	1,205	3,106	1,084	1,040	8,899	773	194	383	233,548
Examinations by physicians....F2	3,052	2,072	0	137	863	36	267	1,202	85	53	135	30,328
Individuals admitted to nursing service....F4	633	682	0	16	878	31	89	643	21	111	54	15,015
Nursing visits....F5-6	2,596	1,562	0	38	2,238	54	144	3,050	138	131	437	77,715
Inspections by dentists or dental hygienists....F7	74	7,181	0	0	241	0	249	27	0	11	0	13,118
ADULT HYGIENE												
Medical examinations....G1-5	192	1,192	0	87	205	203	131	1,132	123	102	132	18,945
MORBIDITY SERVICE												
Medical visits....H3-4	321	3	0	0	15	26	184	2	20	66	612	9,123
Nursing visits....H5-6	828	183	0	4	1	35	32	311	421	33	1,036	8,791
Admissions to hospitals....H7	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	31	7	468
GENERAL SANITATION												
Approved individual water supplies installed J1	0	19	102	1	9	3	10	56	1	11	23	463
Approved excreta disposal systems installed..J2-3	732	344	1,425	69	166	49	170	132	112	67	66	11,734
Field visits....J4-11	5,753	1,737	11,703	1,184	1,297	862	1,611	4,314	339	844	651	125,045
PROTECTION OF FOOD AND MILK												
Food-handling establishments registered for supervision....K1	9	241	276	32	89	34	15	506	60	102	42	8,197
Field visits to food-handling estabs....K2	17	492	1,067	267	692	164	272	5,297	287	745	567	59,423
Dairy farms registered for supervision....K3	0	4	80	4	8	2	2	30	1	10	6	507
Field visits to dairy farms....K4	0	32	143	61	43	4	59	376	1	159	126	6,942
Milk plants registered for supervision....K5	0	1	9	0	9	0	2	9	0	0	11	190
Field visits to milk plants....K6	0	15	36	0	39	1	32	133	0	0	30	3,621
LABORATORY												
Specimens examined....L1-21	6,970	8,413	2,566	2,100	3,176	1,188	1,470	14,021	2,362	3,828	1,880	320,560

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

RUTH E. METTINGER, R.N., Director

The Bureau of Public Health Nursing has been able to maintain practically the same numerical strength as for 1943 in spite of the urgent call for nurses in the Armed Forces. January 1, 1944 when the annual count was made for the U. S. Public Health Service there were 272 nurses; on January 1, 1945 there were 273 nurses employed in the State. This, however, includes nurses employed in unorganized counties.

At the request of the U. S. Public Health Service this Bureau has assumed part of the responsibility of the Infirmaries. In addition to the Wainwright Park Infirmary in Bay County, one was opened at Key West in Monroe County in February. A working plan was agreed upon by the Public Health Service and the State whereby one of the nurses would be attached to the County Health Unit and would devote her time to field work as well as to the clinics.

At the meeting in New Orleans which was sponsored by the District Office for the seven Southern States, Miss Pearl McIver, Chief Consultant, discussed and stressed post-war planning and activities. She pointed out the anxiety, especially on the part of the private duty nurses, regarding the overflow of nurses after the war and explained that one could not visualize the expansion of all services. She urged that the educational program be continued even though it may be a temporary handicap to the program.

Through information received from the U. S. Public Health Service, it was learned that the American War Community Services was urging the communities in war areas to establish visiting nurse services financed by the respective Community Chests. Since Jacksonville had the nucleus of such an organization, citizens were stimulated to revive the project and with the assistance of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing a service was developed in Jacksonville with the City Health Department. While this is a specialized service, it is on a cooperative basis and its Director is also Director of Nurses of the City Health Department. The groundwork has been laid for the development of similar services in both Pensacola and Miami.

Two of the State Consultants resigned during the year. Replacing one of them was Mrs. Genevieve R. Soller who had previously worked with the Kellogg Foundation in Michigan and had taught health education at the University of Michigan. The other Consultant was replaced with Miss Johanna L. Sogaard, a supervising nurse in one of the county health units.

The work of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps has consumed a great deal of time, since this Bureau apparently is considered a source of information for young girls wishing to enter training. The Director served as Chairman of the State Nursing Council for War Service, and much of the responsibility for this work was placed upon her by the National Nursing Council for War Service.

The educational program has continued. Seven nurses completed their courses in Public Health Nursing, two completed their courses in midwifery and three are still in school completing the approved program in Public Health Nursing. The Dade County Health Department accepted four Cadet Nurses in their senior year, giving them an orientation course in public health nursing. This was partly financed by the Health Department. Upon completion of the course two of the nurses accepted Bolton Act scholarships at Vanderbilt University; the other two entered military service.

A lecture course in Public Health Nursing was outlined for two of the local hospitals, in which all Consultants participated. This was only to give the student nurses an idea of public health and explain the opportunities in this particular field.

All of the Consultants attended frequent conferences called by the Director of the Bureau and attended the Florida State Nurses' Association meeting and the meeting of the Florida Public Health Association.

A series of Tuberculosis Institutes was held in strategic sections of the State at which a representative from the National Tuberculosis Association and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing was the main speaker. One of the State Consultants assisted in organizing these Institutes and lectured on the source, prevention, cure and rehabilitation of the tuberculous. Following these Institutes a series of questions based on the material covered by the Institutes was compiled and copies sent to the nurses in the State; these were studied and answered and returned to the State Tuberculosis Consultant for grading; they were then returned to the individual nurses for comparison and further study. Later the Consultant visited the counties and discussed with the nurses the problems relating to these

papers. A total of 107 Selective Service rejectees were visited by the State Tuberculosis Consultant. She also visited 30 cases of tuberculosis reported from other sources. Where necessary, recommendations and arrangements were made for x-raying, as well as for care of the individual and the family.

The Venereal Disease Consultant has confined her services to the unorganized counties, observing the VD clinics. She has carried out the suggestions of the Director of the Division of VD Control, explaining to the physicians the need of hospitalizing patients for penicillin treatment and the fact that its use should be limited to specially trained personnel. In the actual operation of the VD Clinics, personnel problems have consumed a major part of the Consultant's time.

The Midwife Consultant has confined her work mostly to educational meetings with the staff nurses and institutes for nurses and midwives. With the consent and advice of the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and the Bureau of Health Education, the Midwife Consultant assisted in making films on the conduct of home deliveries to show to groups of midwives. Much of her time was spent in the completion of the *Midwife Manual.*

The EMIC Consultant has carried out the Emergency Maternal and Infant Care program by inspecting hospitals, making surveys for the approval and acceptance of EMIC cases and advising the hospital business staff on the proper submission of statements. Recommendations have been made to the hospitals regarding improvements or changes to meet the minimum requirements of the Children's Bureau. Through her efforts public health nurses have been employed in unorganized counties in developing classes for expectant mothers under the EMIC program. The Consultant outlined and furnished the teaching material and also supplied the nurses' bags.

One of the generalized Consultants attended a trainee course at Vanderbilt University on "Integration of Public Health into the Schools of Nursing". This was a three weeks' course at the conclusion of which she arranged for and conducted two Trainee-on-the-Job courses in the State which were attended by public health nurses and institutional nurses. Due to the rapid turnover in personnel, it has been necessary for her to relieve staff nurses in many instances on a temporary basis and to confine most of her activities to instructing new nurses who replaced those who had resigned.

The Midwife Teacher, who is also President of the Colored State Nurses' Association, spent four months training a young colored woman in midwifery; this enabled the retirement of two undesirable and

unlicensed midwives for the community where there was only one physician. She has also held classes with Negro midwives throughout the State, as well as observed their work in the field. Two weeks were spent at the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute in St. Augustine conducting a Work Shop on "Community Health Problems".

DENTAL HEALTH

D. H. TURNER, D.D.S., Director

PERSONNEL

For the first nine months of the year, the personnel of the Bureau of Dental Health consisted of two persons, the director and a secretary. On October 1, a public health dentist was added to the staff.

OBJECTIVE

Since its inception, in 1936, each program of the Bureau of Dental Health has had as its main objective the dissemination of dental health education to all persons in the State in an effort to relieve dental discomforts and to materially reduce the ill effects of dental disease. The program for 1944 was planned with this same aim in mind and, insofar as a limited personnel and budget would permit, it was carried out accordingly.

EDUCATION

While dental health education in some form was available to everyone in the State, the difficulties encountered because of wartime conditions made it impossible to conduct any part of the program with the special needs of the general public in mind. Efforts were concentrated on providing dental health education for:

Prenatal patients
Postpartum patients
Preschool children
All school children
Teachers
Parents
Lay and professional individuals and groups interested in the promotion of dental health.

The principal means of providing dental health education was through the distribution of dental health literature, presentation of dental health movies, talks and lectures, and by conducting a demonstration corrective clinic.

All literature used was either originated or approved by the American Dental Association or prepared by this Bureau with the

assistance of the Bureau of Health Education. When distributing literature, the age, educational level, and the dental needs of the persons receiving it were considered. Material for dental health lectures and talks was furnished at all times, upon request, to school authorities, public health personnel, dentists, and others interested in the promotion of dental health. Also, local dentists were contacted and asked to cooperate actively with school and civic groups, as well as public health personnel, in the planning and presentation of dental health programs.

The movies used were: (a) Those obtained from the American Dental Association and considered suitable for elementary school children and junior and senior high school students, as well as for adult groups; (b) and one that was written and produced by a former director of this Bureau especially for elementary school children. Explanatory talks accompanied the presentation of the movies. The close relationship between general and dental health and the importance of early and regular visits to the dentist were particularly stressed. The demonstration clinic is the most effective phase of the entire program. It is a combination of correctional and educational dental services provided for the following in communities where dental care would not otherwise be available for dental indigents:

Indigent prenatal patients
Indigent postpartum patients
Indigent preschool children
Indigent school children
through the 6th grade

In order to carry this service to the various localities, the Bureau maintains and operates a dentomobile which is a complete dental office on wheels. It can be set up at any site where running water and electricity (110 volts, a.c.) are accessible and be ready for operation within a very short time. The dentomobile has made possible the extension of dental service to areas where the population was not acquainted with the need for and the value of dental hygiene.

Owing to the limited budget and personnel of the Bureau, it is preferred to conduct the clinic in organized health unit counties as the assistance and cooperation given by the health unit staff enables the Bureau to aid a larger number of persons within a shorter period of time. However, the clinic is often conducted in counties that are considering the organization of County Health Departments. This is done to show to the key persons in a community the urgent need

for a locally maintained and operated dental health program which will provide dental health education for all its citizens and dental corrective service for its indigent preschool and maternal patients and also indigent school children.

The communities in need of the clinic service are too numerous for one dentomobile and one dentist to render complete service. Only the most necessary corrective work, therefore is done. While conducting the clinic, the patient in the chair is coached on correct home dental care and every opportunity is used to discuss basic dental health facts with teachers and pupils. Dental health literature suitable for their particular needs are distributed to teachers, pupils, parents, and all visitors attending the clinic.

It is the policy of the Bureau to conduct the demonstration clinic in counties according to the order in which the requests for it have been received; and, if possible, arrange its itinerary according to the proximity of the counties in order to avoid unnecessary travel.

Although many requests for the demonstration clinic were received in 1944, it was possible to carry it into only four different counties, as the Bureau was without a field dentist for nine months and the director could not spend the greater part of his time operating the clinic. One of the four counties, a large, close-in county, was visited three times. A summary of the activities of the demonstration clinic is given below:

Counties served	4
Visits to counties	6
Patients — new	1,100
Patients — repeat	205
Extractions	574
Fillings, all kind	426
Prophylaxis	842
Treatments	539
Miscellaneous dental operations	144
Persons receiving chair instruction	1,100
Pieces literature distributed	15,000
Showings of movies	25

In one of the counties served by the demonstration clinic, a civic organization, after inspecting the dentomobile and seeing it in operation, donated $1,000 to the newly organized County Health Department for the purpose of obtaining a similar dentomobile for the use of the department in conducting its own dental health program.

To assist county health departments in conducting dental health clinics, each fiscal year, the Children's Bureau, upon request, allots

funds to those units which present a planned program showing the need for dental health corrective service and the willingness of local dentists to actively cooperate with them on this aspect of their general health program. The monies allotted are to provide direct dental corrective care to indigent maternal and preschool patients, as well as to indigent school children through the 6th grade. Local practitioners render the services either in their own private offices or in clinic offices set up at the health units.

In 1944, 15 County Health Departments received these maternal and child health funds. However, because of the shortage of dentists and the lack of time of those remaining at home, not a great deal of work was accomplished by this means. The following table gives a county-by-county account of the maternal and child health dental corrective clinic service.

Counties	Dentists Participating	Maternal	Preschool	School	Total	Treatments	Extractions	Fillings			Prophylaxis	Number Months
								Ama.	Sil.	Cem.		
Bay	6	2	1	179	182	.....	254	8	....	.....	3	5
Dade	3	.....	.....	42	42	24	26	14	....	.....	1	3
Escambia	2	16	.....	.....	16	4	32	16	....	.....	.....	3
Gadsden	2	6	.....	.....	6	.....	2	5	....	1	1	2
Hillsborough	2	46	156	.....	202	36	129	55	....	12	8	9
Lake	2	.....	.....	177	177	11	84	130	18	2	26	7
Leon	1	8	.....	1	9	7	7	10	....	.....	.....	3
Monroe	4	4	27	183	210	.....	139	92	....	.....	.....	7
Nassau	1	6	.....	6	12	1	13	4	....	.....	8	5
Okaloosa	1	3	.....	51	54	1	78	40	10	19	5	5
Orange	2	.....	8	255	263	38	122	117	....	224	167	8
Pinellas	1	194	.....	.....	194	124	43	516	47	48	35	12
Seminole	1	23	1	190	216	14	108	.....	....	25	212	6
Volusia	4	4	33	164	201	21	96	229	45	36	2	7
Walton	1	0	6	11	17	3	15	18	1	4	2	3

It was late in the year before the Dade County clinic was able to operate. It is for the benefit of Negro patients only. The service was rendered by local Negro dentists who gave two hours each on certain days of every week. Monroe County, after a lapse of several years, established a dental health program in June. Dental corrective clinics were operated for the benefit of both white and Negro patients.

Three County Health Departments, Dade, Hillsborough, and Pinellas, maintained and operated school dental corrective clinics. To these, this Bureau acts only in an advisory capacity. Their monthly reports submitted to this office record the splendid work they accomplished.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Considerable time was spent in connection with the experimental dental clinic established at Valparaiso (a vital defense area) in 1942, for the benefit of the civilian population. Early in the year, the dentist previously assigned there by the United States Public Health Service was withdrawn as Congress did not make a new appropriation for this public health activity. Through the efforts of this Bureau and the assistance of the Florida State Dental Procurement and Assignment Service, a retired, Florida-licensed dentist was placed at Valparaiso about the middle of the year. He remained for several months and while there, operated the clinic satisfactorily. This clinic has been worthwhile in many ways and has partly answered a wartime need. However, it still presents a problem. It is difficult to persuade a man to leave his home, family, and a lucrative practice to conduct an experimental project which was established not with financial success in view, but rather for the main purpose of bringing relief to civilians who were suffering from dental discomforts and who could not otherwise have obtained dental service.

The director accompanied Doctor Thomas L. Hagan, Dental Consultant for the 4th District, United States Public Health Service, on a tour of the migratory labor camps in Florida to make a survey of the dental needs of the migratory laborers. Federal recruitments of labor (domestic and foreign) brought about legislation making it compulsory that such laborers be provided not only with adequate living facilities but also with medical and dental care sufficient to maintain their health.

The majority of the Florida camps are located in the East Coast Area and in the Central Area. In the East Coast Area, dentists assigned by the United States Public Health Service were adequately taking care of the dental needs of the workers. In the Central Area, there were no assigned dentists and conferences were held with local dentists for the purpose of securing their active cooperation in providing emergency dental attention to the migratory workers in that section. In some miraculous way, these dentists did re-arrange their over-crowded schedules to include emergency dental care for the migratory laborers.

The Bureau continued its participation in the Victory Corps Physical Fitness Dental Program which was inaugurated in many of the Florida high schools in 1943. Its main objective is to see that the high school youth near military age are made dentally fit so that

if and when they are called into the armed service and/or vital defense industries, they will not retard the all-out-war effort. This program is correlated with the correction of physical defect phases of the Victory Corps Physical Fitness Program. Surveys made by postal card questionnaires submitted to dentists and schools over the State showed that the majority of the dentists were cooperating 100 per cent and that the schools were doing what they could to support the movement. The project will be continued for the duration.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

LUCILLE J. MARSH, M.D., Director

The Bureau of Maternal and Child Health has for its ultimate objective the prevention of every preventable maternal and infant death. This, of necessity, is a long, slow process of education and extension of facilities.

The maternal mortality rate for 1944 was the lowest recorded in Florida. Although the Negro maternal mortality is still too high, some marked reduction has taken place in the last five years. The number of deaths among the white mothers would compare favorably with the rate elsewhere in the United States.

The leading cause of death in the first month of life is prematurity. During 1944, staff physicians conducted a series of Institutes on the care of the premature infant throughout the State so that all of the public health nurses had an opportunity to attend. The incubators planned during the preceding year were completed and distributed. Due to the difficulty of securing thermostats, it was not possible to place enough incubators so that one would be available in every locality.

In spite of the growing difficulty of finding personnel to conduct clinics and of transporting cases to and from clinics, the attendance at antepartum, postpartum, and well baby conferences has held up very well. While there were fewer medical conferences held, there were many more cases on nursing service.

There has been a gradual decrease in the number of cases admitted to both the antepartum medical and postpartum medical services due partly to the increase in the patients who consult private physicians under the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care plan, and partly to the fact that fewer physician conferences are held. However, there has been a corresponding increase in the cases admitted to nursing service.

The number of maternity classes increased. The number of women attending such classes rose from 1,149 to 2,850.

The infant care program increased all over the State. On medical service the number of individuals rose from 3,344 to 4,460 in 1944 or a percentage increase of 28%. On nursing service the number of individuals also increased over 20% from 8,526 to 10,430. The visits

made to medical conferences grew from 6,985 in 1943 to 10,293 in 1944. There was an increase in field and office nursing visits from 25,531 in 1943 to 30,181 in 1944. In addition to the increase in the infant care programs, the preschool cases showed a corresponding rise in number.

The following physicians were given scholarships to a two weeks' refresher course in Pediatrics at the Southern Pediatric Seminar at Saluda, N. C.: Dr. J. O. Barfield, Dr. E. A. Cook, Dr. R. D. Hollowell, Dr. C. A. O'Quinn, and Dr. J. H. Wells.

The speakers on obstetrics and pediatrics at the 12th annual Graduate Short Course for Doctors of Medicine held in Jacksonville were supplied by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health.

The director of the Bureau worked with the State director of Child Welfare to prepare a set of standards for the nursery schools in Dade County.

The director and the nutrition consultant served on the Child Care Committee and on the Nutrition Committee of the State Defense Council.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that a lack of information regarding the principles of adequate nutrition during pregnancy and childhood has had a great effect upon the health of our population. For that reason attention has been directed to education in nutrition. A prenatal diet leaflet approved by the Maternal Welfare Committee of the Florida Medical Association was prepared and distributed. Special emphasis has been given to prenatal diets in mothers' classes and in the midwife training programs.

The nutrition consultant was given leave for three months' special study on nutrition work with children and in children's institutions at the University of Chicago. A consultation service for food service directors in children's homes was added to the Bureau program in response to numerous requests.

During the year the nutritionist was loaned to the Coordination Committee for Cuba as a consultant in a Nutrition Workshop held in Havana.

Overshadowing all the rest of the work of the Bureau this year, as was true last year, is the Emergency Maternity and Infant Care program. The money for this program is entirely Federal but it is administered through the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. Care and hospitalization is provided for the maternity care of the wives and for the care of infants under one year of age of service men

in the four lower pay grades. The EMIC program got under way in 1943 but there were still many details to be worked out.

Much of the planning work was done by July, 1944, but the volume of cases continued to increase until 800 to 900 applications a month was the expected case load. Civilian physicians numbering 292 were taking cases under the program. Patients were being hospitalized in 54 civilian hospitals and in 13 military hospitals. Care was available without charge to the individual in every county of the State but one. A total of 10,345 applications was received during the year; 5,271 cases were completed. Of these, 5,175 were maternity cases, 96 were infant cases. A total of 4,737 cases was delivered in hospitals; 241 were home deliveries. Cases numbering 197 moved out of the State or made other arrangements for care. The average amount paid on the maternity cases was $66.74. As this includes money paid when only prenatal care was given, this figure cannot be taken as an average figure for the complete care of a maternity case. The cost of the infant cases averaged $73.12.

The last month of the year was largely spent in the preliminary work for the nutrition conferences to be held in January, 1945.

HEALTH EDUCATION

ELSIE D. WITHEY, Director

The Bureau of Health Education received a major blow in May, 1944, with the resignation of Mrs. Elizabeth Fretwell, director of the Bureau for seven years, having begun service with the State Board of Health as librarian in 1932 and appointed Director of Health Education in 1938. Mrs. Fretwell's sound and steady work in establishing and building the functions of the Bureau since its creation in 1938 has been a valuable asset to public health in Florida. Her work with the Bureau and throughout the State has been missed very much. There will always be something missing in Florida public health education so long as Elizabeth Fretwell is not here. And yet, in a sense, so long as there is public health in Florida, she will be with it in a splendid and unforgettable way.

When Mrs. Fretwell left, the present director served as acting director for six months, until December 1, 1944, when she was appointed director. A summary of the personnel of the Bureau of Health Education during 1944. therefore includes:

Director—	Mrs. Elizabeth Fretwell; later Mrs. Elsie Withey.
Librarian—	Mrs. Katie Sikes, substituted for during a short leave of absence by Mrs. Lois Blau.
Publicity Consultant—	Ruth Stuart Allen.
Health Education Consultant—	Mrs. Elsie Withey, on leave; later vacant.
Field Worker in Negro Health Education—	Margaret Blake, on leave after September 1, position vacant through the rest of 1944.
Artist—	Mrs. Alice Lewis.
Assistant Artist—	Mrs. Marjorie Nelson.

In addition to the above. a chief clerk, junior stenographer, a custodian to take care of films and two part-time custodians were employed.

It is the function of the Bureau of Health Education to promote both the specialized and generalized phases of public health education that are described below. The Bureau of Health Education of the Florida State Board of Health is proud of its record in both of these areas. Proud not because it is believed that in Florida all phases of both specialized and generalized health education cited below have been taken care of and accomplished. Not by any means! The needs are legion! But good work has been done in the right direction.

Every bureau of the State Board of Health reports at least annually in writing and many other times verbally, "Our shortage of personnel . . . " The needs for more personnel in the Bureau of Health Education are obvious, it is believed, in terms of what should and can be done in public health education in Florida. The Bureau is very proud of the work which the present personnel has done and is doing. Consider, for a moment, however, this work of public health education. What is it? What is meant by the specialized and generalized phases of public health education?

THE WORK OF HEALTH EDUCATION

There are certain diseases that cannot be controlled except through the active participation of the people themselves. Stimulating that participation is the over-all function of health education as it operates within its own specialized area of public health and as it operates with and through each and every other area of public health.

Consistent with its Latin root in diction, ducere, "to lead", health education seeks to lead as many people as possible to participate in preventing and controlling disease.

There is no leading unless there is following. We follow when we see a need or reason for following, when we have a concern, a curiosity, an interest . . . most important, a **desire** to follow. Pressures, social, legislative or other types, often help us to make up our minds, of course, force us to see reason. We follow best, however, be these pressures strong, weak or absent, when we are convinced of something and when we are following our own convictions. For then we follow more often, even when no one is looking.

It takes a certain amount of public conviction to make legislation. and vice versa, and educative processes are necessary for both the development of lay convictions and for the promotion and enforcement of legislation. Enlisting the interest and participation of masses

of people in preventing and controlling diseases involves the specialized and generalized use of many different media . . . media which, to be successful, must serve in:

> Translating sound scientific publich health information into terms understood by the people so that the needs and reasons for participating are clear to those concerned.
>
> Fostering favorable attitudes, interests, desires and values so that people want to participate.
>
> Pointing out and/or providing the opportunities for the peoples' active participation by:
>
> > Explaining, demonstrating and guiding the practicing of methods;
> >
> > Assisting people in using facilities and services available;
> >
> > Stimulating the procurement of further needed facilities and services;
> >
> > Above all, helping people to carry on actively those everyday personal, home, family and community health practices related to preventing and controlling disease.

The ways and means of public health education, then, must serve to lead the people to understand, to desire and to practice sound public health procedures. Having once understood, then desired and then practiced certain sound public health procedures, we as a people can often be led to continue our participation if our experiences have had a good effect upon us. We often judge this effect by our emotions more than by reason.

Public health is a great science. The scientist seeks the proven truth or seeks to make a truth by proving it. All else he holds in question. Let us not forget the many people to whom we seek to pass along these truths who are not all scientists. There is far more emotionalized reasoning in the world than not. The truth will be accepted far more widely if the proper type of appeal to everyday human feelings accompanies the fact. There is a tremendous **art** of public health that has much room for expansion and many needed results to offer.

The ways and means of health education? Stimulating needed changes in what people know, think and do about health . . . stimulating their active participation in controlling preventable diseases . . . involves the communication of facts and ideas in such a way that convictions take place, convictions strong enough to lead to the right action. The ways and means that are successful in com-

municating any idea or fact convincingly from one person to another, or from several persons to many other persons, are the ways and means with which public health education must be concerned.

Communication involves a sender and a receiver. People receive through their sense organs; their eyes, ears, nose, tastes and feelings. What people think and do about what they receive is determined, roughly speaking, by their nervous systems. Peoples' nervous systems, also roughly speaking, usually include brains, feelings, and certain equipment for making motor responses. Among many other things, therefore, health education must be concerned with peoples' sense organs and nervous systems. These are highly specialized fields. Yet they are as common and generalized as man. Notice the concern over "feelings" twice, in the above listings. This is important in health education.

There is no hard and fast line between the specialized and generalized fields of public health education. But there are definite specialized areas of health education and, just as definitely, there are generalized areas. These are often very closely interrelated. The use of this terminology is not overly important, but the work related to both specialized and generalized health education, as separate and/or combined areas, is important.

Consider the specialized field for a moment. It takes exceptionally fine artists and many other well trained specialists in visual education to appeal to people through their eyes so that their brains, feelings and motor responses are affected actively and favorably. It takes equally fine writers in several specialized fields to appeal to people through their eyes, brain and feelings so that the right communication is made and so that active participation results.

It takes excellent public speakers and radio specialists, good amplifiers and connections, good sound tracts, good machines, many other specialties in sound communication to reach people through their ears, brains and feelings to the end that they do the right things as a result of such communication.

Most important, the results can be doubled, tripled and quadrupled when, by means of person to person contact, a number of sense organs, feelings and the brain can be appealed to at the same time. The effect varies considerably, of course, with both the personal and professional qualities of the person doing the contacting. The field of public relations is, in a sense of the word, the most specialized area of all, and the qualifications for personnel in this speciality are high indeed.

Who, then, are the health educators? True, indeed, in one sense, they are the specialists in visual, auditory, person-to-person, and many other forms of education. They are the writers, the artists, the librarians, the publicists, the effective speakers, the film makers and film technicians, the radio artists, the public relations specialists, and many more, all of whom, without any question, of course, must also be trained or acquire training in public health. Truly these are specialists, rare and hard to find, let alone to employ. Florida has urgent need for a great many more such specialists before we shall begin, really, to enlist the active participation of all Floridans in preventing and controlling communicable diseases, with all of the changing of public behavior which this implies.

Yet, in just as definite a sense, every person engaged in public health work of any kind is a health educator. With all of this specialization, health education, too, is perhaps more generalized than any other field of public health. It is as generalized as people themselves. Every health officer, public health nurse, sanitary officer, clerk, clinic assistant, follow-up worker, every person who answers the telephone in a public health department is a person in communication with other people, is in one way or another a health educator.

Each of us is a person first, and we communicate with others, have some effect on others, regardless of our specialty. Other people receive our communications through the very same sense organs as they do those of the radio announcer, the artist, the publicist. We, also, have an effect upon peoples' feelings, brains and motor responses. Every public health worker, whether he realizes it or not, does some visual education, auditory education and much person to person contacting. He educates, either positively, negatively or neutrally, by every professional act, utterance or appearance that he makes. Consider the public health worker, regardless of "rank", who answers the telephone while at work, for example. He may not, at the time, be sending any profound public health dictum over the wires, but he is having **some effect** on **some person,** an effect that will be related, in the mind and emotions of the listener, to public health and for all it stands.

Despite his degree of professional skill, the number of years of study or experience he has had, the complete accuracy of his procedures, even regardless of the degree to which he is backed solidly by legislation, the public health worker can either fail, succeed or remain neutral as a stimulator of the active participation of others in controlling diseases. He can fail, succeed or be neutral in the

important health education phases of his work. His full value as a professional worker can be enhanced or minimized definitely by his **manner** of doing things as well as by what he does . . . by his ability to health educate . . . his ability to "put it over".

The health officer who not only employs sound medical technique but who knows how to act and how to administrate so that each clinic visitor says to himself when he leaves, "Glad I came", "Never knew that before", "I'll try that", "They know what they're doing in there",—that health officer and that health department are educating . . . stimulating the favorable participation of people . . . building understandings, attitudes . . . the will to do right . . . they are stimulating not only peoples' participation, but their support. Public health can always use support . . . not just support for support's sake . . . for public support and public participation are rather basic substances to public health.

Promoting both the specialized and generalized areas of public health education indicated above is indeed a large order. As has been stated, the Bureau of Health Education realizes perhaps better than anyone else how much is yet to be done before it can be said that Floridans are all actively participating in preventing and controlling communicable diseases. But being discouraged will never accomplish the task, and this bureau is making every effort possible in continuing to advance toward the goals of this great and needed work. Some of these efforts in respect to specific programs are described below.

THE VD EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

The major over-all health education program during 1944 was the concentrated venereal disease education program, conducted during January and February under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Fretwell in cooperation with Dr. R. F. Sondag, director of venereal disease control. The aim was, in the light of Florida's relatively high venereal disease rates among both Negroes and whites at the beginning of the war, to stimulate the participation of as many people as possible in venereal disease prevention and control, both from personal and public standpoints.

Unquestionably this concentrated education program, Statewide in scope, assisted in developing a public willingness to face the venereal diseases as serious State health problems that can be prevented and controlled. The program developed more widely the public understandings related to these diseases, promoted a willingness among the people to be tested and, if needed, to take and continue treatments. It built a public backing for the law enforcement agencies related to controlling the diseases. It served well in building public support for needed venereal disease legislation ready for introduction at the next (1945) session of the State Legislature.

On this program practically every health education medium, device and technique, both specialized and generalized, was employed. The support and cooperation of Governor Spessard L. Holland was of great value. He declared January of 1944 as Venereal Disease Control Month, and participated in the production of one of the many transcriptions used by radio stations throughout Florida during the drive.

The cooperation of many other official, professional and voluntary organizations was secured. It is impossible to name them all, but the Florida Medical Association, the State Defense Council, the Florida League of Municipalities, all branches of the Armed Services located in Florida, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, industrial and labor organizations, and the State Pharmaceutical Association are among the many others who actively supported the drive.

To aid with the educational program, Mr. W. W. Argow was employed for the time as Venereal Disease Information Specialist in the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control to work in cooperation with the Bureau of Health Education. With his assistance, county and community wartime health committees were organized among both whites and Negroes in practically every county of the State. Margaret Blake, Field Worker in Negro Health Education with the Bureau of Health Education, worked long hours in this connection among the Negroes.

Through these local wartime health committees, composed of representatives of virtually all local professional and lay health and law enforcement agencies and groups, as well as many other laymen, many mass meetings and educational programs were held. The committees served as clearing houses for the dissemination of educational materials.

Another feature of the educational campaign was the training of neighborhood health wardens and civilian VD control officers. Through the cooperation of the local defense council and the local health officer, block leaders, air raid wardens, casualty station aids, or other volunteers cooperated in this important war job, received a series of informative lectures, after which a tag and certificate of

recognition signed by the State Health Officer and Mayor were awarded. Health wardens were supplied with all necessary informational material and their duties were as follows:

1. To spread information in each neighborhood by word of mouth and by pamphlets and posters on the serious effects of the diseases, if allowed to go untreated, and the ease with which they can be treated by competent personnel.

2. To encourage everyone to have a blood test for syphilis and a smear test for gonorrhea.

3. To direct people to visit competent physicians at the first sign of any illness; or, if unable to pay, to visit the local health clinic.

4. To discourage self-diagnosis and medication and the use of patented "cure-alls" or the recipes of quacks or herb-root doctors.

5. To emphasize to all the importance of being faithful in their treatments, and thus help the local health officer maintain or regain the cooperation of those who may be delinquent.

6. To aid in the general promotional campaign as organizers or members of various committees, gathering facts on the local situation, stimulating public officials to greater activity, securing press, radio and movie coverage of the story of the ravages of venereal disease in their towns.

7. To gear into, assist and strengthen the various existing programs aimed at preventing or reducing promiscuity, youth delinquency and crime, through repressive and substitutive measures, and to develop programs where none is now in action.

The very necessary cooperation and support of local physicians was encouraged by the Florida Medical Association, which organization sponsored the distribution to all physicians of a booklet on latest treatment recommendations. Physicians served on local wartime health committees and assisted in an advisory capacity with the educational as well as the medical phases of the program.

Widespread newspaper publicity was advantageously used, as reported by the publicity consultant on page 147. Press cooperation was most valuable and most appreciated.

The art work for at least ten different mats for use in the newspaper advertising space was done by the art department. These were reproduced in many different sizes, accompanied by copy prepared by the bureau, and sponsored in newspapers throughout the State by many different local and State groups. The artists also constructed several large exhibits for use in store windows. These were sent throughout the State. Assistance was also given to local health departments in preparing local exhibits.

The array of printed materials used, some produced by the Bureau, some reproduced by permission from other sources, some purchased and distributed, included different posters and pamphlets, large billboards, hotel notices, airplane and utility bill leaflets, lapel tags and many others.

Discs were made of eight different radio programs written by Bureau personnel in venereal disease control and health education. All on the series were used in fifteen of the State's local radio stations. Many spot announcements were prepared and widely used. Many of the Associated Press releases on the subject, submitted by the publicity consultant to the AP, were broadcast over the air during news broadcasts.

Local health departments assumed leadership in the drives, working with the wartime health committees. In counties where no organized health departments existed, the wartime health committees proceeded with the work. The drive was State-wide and most intensive. People poured into the clinics. During the entire year, the major public health activity throughout the State seemed to be VD, VD, and more VD.

The program illustrates what can be done by the concerted and well-directed use of the media of health education. The statistical records that appear in the report of the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control indicate some of the results of the total program. Lowered rates, of course, were due to a great extent to the additional and more available and effective facilities and methods for control. But unquestionably the education program served to stimulate the widespread use of these facilities. The long-range values of the educational program, also, should not be lost to sight. The concentrated campaign, along with the subsequent educational work that has been, is and will be done, will continue to build the public support and participation necessary for the eventual control of the venereal diseases in Florida.

THE REGULAR PROGRAM

The regular and continuous program of the Bureau of Health Education was carried on and expanded in cooperation with all other bureaus and with the county health departments with the overall aim of helping to put across to the people many public health activities of many different kinds. As much person to person contacting as possible was done by staff field workers. In addition to dealing with the many specific subjects of the numerous conferences, meetings, study groups and committee gatherings, the effort was always made in each locality to point out the relationships between the problems of the people and the facilities and services of both the local health department concerned and of the various bureaus of the State Board of Health.

SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION

Work with local and State school and health authorities continued with the further interpretation and the promotion of wider use of Bulletin # 4, *"Florida's School Health Program"*, jointly published by the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health in 1943. The director assisted with several county workshops for teachers and teacher training classes conducted by the University of Florida and the Florida State College for Women. Assistance and cooperation of personnel from other bureaus was enlisted for this needed work, also. In Bay and Polk counties, local in-service teacher training workshops were conducted during the summer with which Bureau and local health department personnel assisted. The director also served on the staff of several short courses for county superintendents conducted at the University of Florida. Much field work was done, which included conferences with health department personnel and county superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, for developing and improving inter-school-health-department working relationships in health education.

NEGRO HEALTH EDUCATION

Negro health education work suffered a disadvantage during the leave of absence of Mrs. Margaret Blake, whose absence created a six-month vacancy in the position of Field Worker for Negro Health Education. The work had been so well organized, however, that it carried on admirably with the very fine assistance of Professor Richard Moore, chairman of the State-Wide Negro Health Committee.

Before Margaret Blake went on leave of absence, moreover, she prepared the first all Negro issue of *Florida Health Notes* in June, 1944, which has been hailed far and wide and for which there are still many calls.

With the assistance of the State-Wide Negro Health Committee, efforts were made to strengthen the organization and functioning of local Negro health committees. The Negro wartime health committees formed for the VD campaign were broadened to become permanent health committees concerned with all major health problems among Negroes. As a result of this work, the State Board of Health was most proud to receive the trophy of the Negro Health Division of the United States Public Health Service for having conducted the best year-round health education program among Negroes in the United States during 1944. Florida's winning of this trophy was unquestionably due to the work of Margaret Blake and the State-Wide Negro Health Committee.

HEALTH EDUCATION MEDIA

The art, editorial, publicity and library functions of the Bureau of Health Education continued to develop and expand in cooperation with other bureaus. In cooperation with the Bureaus of Maternal and Child Health and Public Health Nursing, the *Midwife Manual*, having been in preparation for over a year, was completed and published. The large poster depicting phases of the Emergency Maternal and Infant Care program was prepared by the art department and printed. The artists also produced posters to be used for announcing unit classes for prospective parents, small printed and illustrated invitations to be sent to prospective parents urging their attendance at these classes, several charts depicting the development of the fetus and other illustrative material for prospective parents' classes, and a set of large charts displaying statistical graphs of maternal and infant death rates. In cooperation with the nutritionist, a new pamphlet titled "A New American is On the Way" was also illustrated by the artists.

Art and publicity departments prepared for printing the large broadsides illustrating venereal disease publicity which is to be included in a packet of materials to be sent to State Legislators and other prominent persons and groups urging the support of needed venereal disease legislation.

"Know These Facts About Venereal Disease", written by Dr. R. F. Sondag, director of venereal disease control, was illustrated

and prepared for printing by the art department. It is one of the most popular and attractive pamphlets that has been produced by the State Board of Health.

Several "wash hands" signs were prepared by the art department in cooperation with the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. An addition to the "Perk 'n Pert" high school health poster series was made.

The publicity consultant in her capacity of staff photographer gave splendid aid by securing pictures for *Health Notes*, and assisting with the editing for several months. The art department continued its usual fine lay-out work on the monthly publication.

The film division expanded in both the number of films made available for loan and in the number of people reached. The following is a resume of the use of Bureau films during the last several years:

YEAR	FILM SHOWINGS	NUMBER IN AUDIENCE
1940	324	22,964
1941	891	69,036
1942	1,720	236,822
1943	1,535	216,107
1944	1,700	271,558

In addition to new 16 mm. films, several 35 mm. films were added to the Bureau's film library, particularly on the subject of the venereal diseases. These were used widely by motion picture theatres during the special VD campaign.

HEALTH EDUCATION EXHIBIT

All members of the Bureau assisted with the preparation and display of the Health Education Exhibit at the annual meeting of the Florida Public Health Association in Gainesville in December. A Library Corner was prepared attractively by the librarian, the films had their time and place, and the chief clerk was responsible for the pamphlet and poster displays. The art department, however, did the very basic work of designing, preparing and setting up the complete arrangement of the exhibit and of drawing and constructing the backdrops and signs.

The large areas of work done by the librarian and the publicity consultant have not been emphasized in the foregoing, because their individual reports follow. Their work has been of great value to the Bureau in both its specialized and generalized functions.

PUBLICITY

What might be termed the "routine" work of publicity in public health education includes gathering the news, writing the releases and taking needed pictures for all of the bureaus of the State Board of Health. The "straight" news is released to Jacksonville papers and to the two wire services, the Associated Press and the United Press. Also included in routine work is a story each week of timely and State-wide importance, sent directly to 325 daily, semi-weekly and weekly newspapers, industrial news sheets and 26 radio stations.

During the year more than 200 stories were prepared for local use in connection with special activities such as the school lunchroom sanitation meetings, tuberculosis nursing conferences, prenatal classes, new personnel appointments and others. Many stories were also written for use in local papers when the consultant was attending State conferences. An estimated 600 news stories were prepared and released during the year.

Articles on food handling schools, venereal disease control and a resume of the general program of the State Board of Health were prepared for twelve State and national magazines.

At least one visit was made to every daily newspaper (40) in the State, and most of them were visited as often as every three months. Every radio station (26) was also contacted once, and many a number of times, as were the 170 weekly papers.

It is felt that these informal visits to editors and station managers are of inestimable value. Seldom, during the visits, was specific space being asked for. Yet when special stories were desired later in specific sections the editors seemed to feel that they knew more about the State Board of Health and its activities. Newspaper staffs often feel that State agencies are too indifferent to them. These contacts have helped to build good State Board of Health relations with the newspapers and as a result space has often been provided for stories that otherwise might never have appeared.

Also as routine work, more than 500 pictures were made by the consultant during the last nine months of 1944. They were used primarily to illustrate news articles, *Health Notes* and displays. Many specific picture stories were prepared at the request of individual editors. Later many of the pictures were requested by other agencies such as the Florida Optometrists Association, the Florida Council for the Blind, the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, and others, who desired them for use in their reports, news organs, and

for displays. The United States Public Health Service News has requested several pictures.

In addition to the routine work, there are always a number of special activities, projects wherein extra emphasis is desired and a series of stories is requested. The two-week foodhandlers' schools in Miami and Panama City, for example, were services at the request of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Seventeen newspaper stories and four radio programs were procured in Miami, while eight stories and one radio interview were used in Panama City.

Another special project was the series of pictures that were made for midwife instruction in cooperation with Miss Jule Graves, State Nursing Consultant. These were later reduced into slides by a commercial photographer. Photography was done by the publicity consultant in Leon County, where Miss Graves aided in locating the action pictures in various homes and in the clinic of the Leon County Health Department. The pictures portray prenatal care, the process of delivery and postpartum care as well as the general care of the baby. A complete news and picture coverage was furnished the Florida Medical Association's post-graduate course for physicians held in Jacksonville. This is one phase of the State Board of Health's cooperation with the Association in sponsoring the annual short-course.

Publicity for the recruitment of Cadet Nurses during the entire year was another special project, done at the request of Miss Ruth Mettinger, director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing.

The pamphlet, "Know Your Newspaper", was written specifically for county health officers. Other agencies were impressed with its instructions, however, as were many State newspapers who ran editorials and feature stories on the booklet. At the request of various publicity directors, the booklet was furnished to eleven U.S.O. publicity chairmen in the South, to all public information personnel of the United States Public Health Service in the Southeastern District and to a number of newspapers for distribution to Red Cross personnel in Florida.

Complete newspaper, radio and picture coverage was given for three *Aedes aegypti* control campaigns; in Jacksonville, in cooperation with the City Health Department and the USPHS; in Tampa when their aegypti unit was opened; and later in connection with a broader, more far-reaching educational-control drive for the same unit.

Making arrangements as well as providing newspaper coverage and picture for the State Board of Health's public meeting in Orlando was done, as was similar work in connection with the Board Meeting in Tampa.

A picture story of the activities of the Tampa Negro Health Committee was made with the assistance of Mrs. Margaret Blake, Field Worker for Negro health education. The pictures have been used widely by newspapers and magazines.

For four months the consultant did the photography and editing for *Health Notes,* most important of which was the all-Negro issue in June. Mrs. Margaret Blake prepared the original copy which portrayed the entire program of the State-Wide Negro Health Committee. It was the first all-Negro issue of *Health Notes* to be published by the State Board of Health.

The most intensive campaign, for the Bureau of Venereal Disease Control, was originally planned for January, but continued through February. Preparations for the campaign, such as writing copy for the fifteen original newspaper ads, for the twenty-five adaptations, writing script for eight radio platters and copy for the handbills were completed before January.

The chief work during the drive was to prepare daily articles, to visit publicity chairmen of the wartime health committees to help them with releases and advice about the type of action that makes for news, to hold two press conferences for reporters at the Rapid Treatment Centers, to distribute radio platters to all radio stations except WDAE in Tampa and WQAM in Miami, and to visit most daily papers and many weeklies to stimulate interest in the drive. Many newspaper advertising managers were visited, which helped to get used more widely the prepared ads which were delivered to them in the form of mats.

Unfortunately it is impossible to report the number of radio programs and prepared spot announcements that were used in the venereal disease education program. However, almost 15,000 inches of newspaper space was given to the drive in the State-wide papers. This represents about $10,000 worth of commercial space. The radio time, in proportion, was even more valuable in dollars and cents.

The consultant believes that valuable work was done in aiding local health departments to plan their newspaper and radio programs. Much writing and photography was done and assistance

given in the building of friendly relations between local newspapers, radio stations and health department personnel. Calls for assistance from local health units are being received regularly, which indicates an increasing interest in making effective use of publicity in public health.

The consultant is appreciative of the splendid cooperation received from the personnel in all bureaus at the State Board of Health and all local health departments. She is especially grateful for the fine cooperation given by the newspapers and radio stations. These working relationships, along with having received an almost record-breaking amount of newspaper space throughout the year, proves conclusively that the Press can be trusted to give authentic interpretations of health activities when concise and expertly prepared information is supplied.

THE LIBRARY

The resignation of Mrs. Elizabeth Fretwell in May as director of the Bureau of Health Education was a great loss to the Library. When the Library was established by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1932 she was the first full-time librarian and it was through her efforts that the Library became the outstanding medical and public health library it is today. Then as director of health education, she still continued to guide the administration of the Library. Upon her resignation the Board decided to maintain a full-time librarian again and the library assistant, Mrs. Katie Sikes, was raised to this position in July.

The Library assistant was given a leave of absence the first of June and Mrs. Lois Blau, a trained librarian, was employed until she returned in September and assumed her duties as full-time librarian. Mrs. Blau had knowledge of the functions of the Library, for she worked several months in 1943 and the first part of 1944 cataloging old books, classifying valuable reprints and bringing many records up-to-date. Her painstaking work did much to increase the efficiency of the Library.

The circulation of the Library's extensive collection of material on medicine and public health continued to increase in 1944. By devoting all her time to the functions of the Library, the librarian was able to encourage greater use of its facilities. Current materials and periodicals were routed to persons most likly to be interested in them; many patrons left standing orders for certain magazines as they were received.

The research facilities of the Library were constantly used by physicians and interns, nurses, engineers, lawyers, social workers, and teachers. Many non-professional visitors such as student nurses, high school boys and girls, civic leaders and college students, were interested in studying the public health program. Technical and medical personnel of the Army and Navy stationed in Florida requested numerous materials from the Library, particularly the current periodicals. Many references were also sent to county health unit staffs throughout the State.

As in other years the requests for materials and research reflected the advances being made in medicine and public health procedures. There was a noticeable increase in requests for materials on sex education. Publication of the revised edition of *Florida's School Health Program* and its widespread promotion in Florida schools prompted greater use of health education texts. This year also saw several articles written and published on the history of medicine and yellow fever in Florida.

The public health courses being offered by the University of Florida in cooperation with the State Board of Health created a great demand for books on sanitation and public health administration. These were loaned for a longer period of time than the customary two weeks. Other groups planning staff education arranged to have special collections of books kept on indefinite loans.

Several bibliographies were prepared but only one was mimeographed for widespread distribution. Titled "Bibliography for Expectant Parents" it was used in maternity clinics conducted or supervised by the Bureaus of Maternal and Child Health and Public Health Nursing. Several issues of *Florida Health Notes* carried lists of reference materials available from the Library; a list of books purchased in 1943 and 1944 was published in booklet form and made available to all those interested in recent additions to the Library.

The librarian helped in the preparation of talks given before meetings and over the radio and loaned materials for this purpose. Assistance was also given in the preparation and editing of articles, both medical and general. The librarian cooperated with other agencies in suggesting reading materials for related programs or in referring individuals sent by them to proper sources for help. Inquiries were received for information on many subjects—from stomach ulcers to seaweed.

Additional indexes were purchased during the year; 374 books were added to the shelves; and 87 magazines were bound. The

paid subscription list included 76 titles, but this was not a fair indication of the number of periodicals received. The journals of the 48 State medical associations were received as a gift from the Florida Medical Association together with many other outstanding medical journals which were sent them on an exchange basis. This yearly occurence is most welcomed. Several physicians likewise sent some of their magazines regularly to the Library. The total number of magazines received was 249, in addition to 14 foreign publications.

The branch libraries in the county health units begun in 1941 continued to grow, due to the fact the health officers began purchasing books for their personnel, using contingent funds. Special monies were not available this year to buy many books for these libraries; however, copies of Zabriskie's *Mother and Baby Care in Pictures* were purchased for the nurses and a standard up-to-date medical dictionary was sent to every county health unit not having one. The branch laboratories received subscriptions to *The Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine.* The Bureau of Venereal Disease Control supplied the Rapid Treatment Centers with references and reading matter for their personnel. All orders were placed through the Library and others were helped in obtaining information on books they desired.

The three county health units organized in 1944 received the same number of books sent all other health units in forming their libraries. Likewise these new units were placed on the mailing lists to receive as many free technical and professional publications as were available.

All the branch libraries should have their editions brought up-to-date and many still need books on sanitation and general public health procedures.

In the spring of the year a plan was worked out with the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association whereby the executive secretaries of 14 county tuberculosis associations could receive a current book of interest each month. The books became known as the TB Books-of-The-Month and the titles selected were:

Longhurst: *Tuberculosis Nursing*
Bauer: *Health Education of the Public*
Hiscock: *Ways to Community Health Education*
Smith: *Plague on Us*
Koch: *Etiology of Tuberculosis* and Galston: *The Health Talk*
Smillie: *Public Health Administration in the United States*
Hill: *Educating for Health*

Embree: *American Negroes*
Pattison: *Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous*
Hamilton: *Theory and Practice of Social Case Work*
Anderson: *Emotional Hygiene*
Robinson: *The Patient as a Person*
Burnett: *You and Your Public*
Moorman: *Tuberculosis and Genius*

Even though the plan has only been in operation four months the books have stimulated much interest in tuberculosis problems and related activities. The Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association purchased the books and the State Board of Health Library is responsible for routing the books each month to the fourteen county tuberculosis secretaries.

The employment of a Negro worker in the Bureau of Health Education created interest among her people in the health problems and many of them called on the Library for help. A special effort was made to obtain books and other reference material on the subject of the Negro, his social and health problems.

Funds were made available for the purchase of nineteen books to be placed in the Bethune-Cookman College Library at Daytona Beach, Florida. Bearing the inscription—"The books are loaned to Bethune-Cookman College in the interest of health education by the Florida State Board of Health Library"—they were placed there on permanent loan. Their titles were:

Brekhus: *Your Teeth*
National Education Association: *Health Education*
Clendenning: *Human Body*
Hiscock: *Ways to Community Health Education*
Jacobs: *Control of Tuberculosis in the United States*
Norlin: *Everyday Nursing for the Everyday Home*
Parran: *Plain Words About VD*
Maternity Center Association: *Public Health Nursing in Obstetrics*
Rose: *Foundations of Nutrition*
Rosenau: *Preventive Medicine*
DeSchweinitz: *Growing Up*
Smiley and Gould: *Community Hygiene*
Smith: *Plague on Us*
Strain: *Sex Guidance in Family Life Education*
Strang: *Role of the Teacher in Health Education*
Trott: *Red Cross Home Nursing*
Turner: *Personal and Community Health*
Williams: *Personal Hygiene Applied*
Williams and Shaw: *Methods and Materials in Health Education*

The librarian also wrote several governmental agencies and asked that the Bethune-Cookman College Library be placed on the mail-

ing lists to receive free material and publications which would assist them in preparing a health education program for teacher training.

When the Florida Public Health Association met in Gainesville, December 4, 5, and 6, the Library was asked to plan an exhibit. It was very simple—a small table, a lamp, a comfortable chair, and a borrowed bookcase containing all the newest and best books the Library could produce. The arrangement was easy and convenient for anyone to stop by and browse through the books. Many health officers and other professional people from distant counties in the State, who seldom got a chance to visit the Library, enjoyed looking over the titles. A chart portraying the facilities of the Library and urging both professional and non-professional citizens to use them formed the background to the exhibit.

The Library continued to use the interloan service of the Army Medical Library, requesting forty-two loans in all. Very courteous help was also received from other libraries, particularly the Jacksonville Public Library. For this assistance the Library is deeply indebted.

Acknowledgment was made of the valuable books, reprints and periodicals given to the Library as they were received from the following: Dr. L. Y. Dyrenforth, Dr. Henry Hanson, Dr. Edward L'Engle, Dr. Emily H. Gates, and Col. H. W. Porter. Many more physicians offered files of periodicals already in the Library. This support and the encouragement received throughout the year from others interested in the Library was most appreciated.

VITAL STATISTICS

EDWARD M. L'ENGLE, M.D., Director

The detailed report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as has been customary for many years, is published separately. This report, therefore, gives only a few of the highlights and points out certain trends apparent from the general consideration of the data on births, deaths, marriages, and divorces.

The past year has not shown much variation over the year before in the matter of requests for information. There were, in fact, a few more of these requests in 1944 than in 1943, and the number of delayed certificates filed was about the same.

Marriages showed a decrease of 5,800 as compared with 1943. Divorces, on the other hand, increased by almost 3,000. Births totaled 3,300 more than were recorded the year before while the deaths were approximately the same. The birth rate was 27.0 per 1,000 population, the highest since 1926.

The number of delayed certificates filed by the county judges since the law became effective in July, 1943, totals 8,474; 420 of these certificates were returned to the county judges for the reason that prior certificates had been filed for them. The examination of each certificate presented by a county judge to determine whether or not there is a certificate already on file involves a large amount of work.

There has been the usual difficulty experienced in keeping the personnel up to the required number although this situation is perhaps not as acute as it has been.

It has been assumed by many sociologists that the illegitimate birth rate had increased markedly during the war years. The figures for this State show that the white illegitimates increased about 50% while there was very little change in the rate for colored illegitimates. In 1943, there were 2,472 illegitimate births, of which 400 were white and 2,072 colored. In 1944, the figures were 2,813, of which 631 were white and 2,182 colored.

The population used in determining these rates are those of the State for July 1, 1940, taken from the Federal Census of April 1, 1940, the best available figures although the population has changed considerably in the meantime.

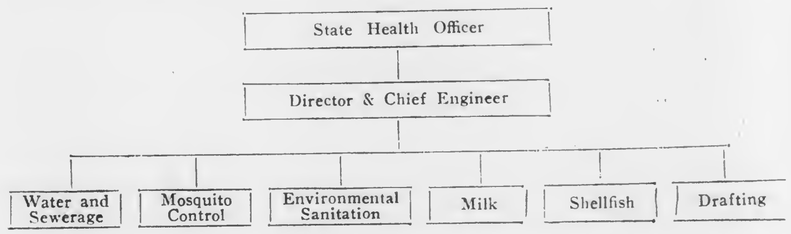
Those who are interested in obtaining detailed information as to the course of vital statistics in this State are referred to the separate volumes, the last of which contains the figures for 1943. It is hoped that the 1944 volume will be published before the end of the year 1945.

SANITARY ENGINEERING

J. B. MILLER, Director

ADMINISTRATION

During the third year of the current war, 1944, activities of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering continued under the direction of Mr. J. B. Miller, who had been Acting Director and whose status was changed to Director by the State Health Officer early in the year. As has been the case during each of the several years of the national defense program and actual war emergency, efforts of the Bureau during 1944 have been coordinated to the greatest degree possible under the existing circumstances with the general war effort. Particularly in this connection has been the work in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service and the Federal Works Agency, and the communities concerned, in relation to water and sewerage improvements; the work in cooperation with the War Food Administration concerning slaughtering and meat processing facilities; and the work with that agency and the State Agricultural Extension Service on migratory labor camps for housing farm labor. Again during the year, as in other years since the war commenced, many of the matters of sanitation and public health engineering ordinarily covered routinely by the Bureau have had to be partially neglected because of personnel shortage. The sections or divisions of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering have continued as follows:



The problem of personnel shortage continued acute during the year. The remaining assistant sanitary engineer and the draftsman were taken into the Army by the Selective Service System. Another draftsman was eventually secured, but efforts failed to secure a man for the latest engineering vacancy. A technical sanitarian was ob-

tained early in the year to assist the milk sanitation consultant and in a lesser degree to assist with the growing abattoir and slaughter house work. In the early summer the milk consultant was separated from the agency, and the technical sanitarian handled the milk sanitation work until early fall when he, too, was separated from the agency. A qualified milk sanitarian of the Public Health Service on assignment with the State Board of Health on a local milk shed in a war-impact area was subsequently transferred to the State office to fill the breach advantageously. During the year there also has been some turn-over among the office workers which resulted in some reduction in efficiency with respect to that feature of the work program. Comprising the personnel of the Bureau at the close of the year were the following.

1 Director and Chief Sanitary Engineer
1 Associate Sanitary Engineer
1 Technical Sanitarian and Sanitation Consultant
1 Seafood Sanitarian
2 Sanitary Officers
1 Draftsman
1 Chief Clerk and Secretary
3 Stenographers
1 Stenographer-Clerk

The State continued to feel the effect of the war impact resulting from the location of a large number of naval and military bases, training areas and war industries here. In accordance with the wartime policy of the United States Public Health Service to assign a limited number of reserve officers to the State Board of Health to work in war-impact areas, the Service office of District 4, New Orleans, has very kindly rendered assistance to the Bureau by continuing assignment of sanitation and public health engineering reserve officers during the year to the extent possible under the circumstances. During the period, three of such officers were transferred from duty with the Bureau to foreign service. Two replacements were assigned in the late summer by the Service. The assistance and cooperation of the Service in this respect is sincerely and wholeheartedly appreciated. At the close of 1944 there were the following Service engineers and sanitarians assigned to the Bureau and in local war areas:

2 Sanitary Engineers (R)—Local Areas
1 Assistant Sanitarian (R)—Central Office
1 Jr. Assistant Sanitary Engineer (R)—Central Office

STATE SANITARY CODE

In accordance with the enabling act which makes the *Sanitary Code* possible, the section of the chapter of the *Code* dealing with school lunchroom sanitation which was jointly worked out in detail with the State Department of Education in the latter part of 1943, was placed into effect in the early spring of the year. Reaction to the school lunchroom regulations jointly promulgated by the two departments has not been entirely cooperative in a few localities. The consensus generally expressed, however, indicates that considerable benefits have accrued in the form of many substantial sanitation improvements as a result of inauguration of the regulations and that such regulations are needed. These regulations are subject to revision, and it is expected that they will be modified in the near future through joint action of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health.

CONVENTIONS AND STATE TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering was represented at the following conventions and technical meetings in 1944:

American Water Works Association—Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Florida Engineering Society—Miami Beach, Florida
Federation of Sewage Works Ass'n—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Florida Section—American Water Works Association—St. Petersburg, Florida
Florida Sewage Works Association—Daytona Beach, Florida
Florida Public Health Association—Gainesville, Florida
Florida League of Municipalities—Jacksonville, Florida

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering was again the co-sponsor of the annual Short Course in Water and Sewage Treatment under the auspices of the General Extension Division of the University of Florida. All members of the engineering staff were among the faculty of this Short Course. The course was well attended by operators from municipalities, Army and Navy establishments. Approximately 175 attended the course which was held for three days in Daytona Beach.

Offices of the following technical organizations were held by members of the engineering staff of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering: President, Florida Sewage Works Association; Chairman, Florida Section—American Water Works Association; Director, Florida Sewage Works Association; Vice-Chairman, Sanitary

Engineers'—Sanitation Officers' Section, Southern Branch American Public Health Association; Secretary-Treasurer, Sanitation Section, Florida Public Health Association; and Secretary-Treasurer, Florida Anti-Mosquito Association.

Participating in the standing Research Committee of the Florida Sewage Works Association, considerable time was spent in the establishment of an experimental sewage pilot plant to be located at the University of Florida under the auspices of the Engineering and Industrial Experimental Station. Numerous conferences were held and work is progressing. The fundamental problem of this experimental station is to ascertain sewage treatment processes applicable to Florida climate, and the utilization of local materials in the treatment processes.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

The sanitary control of public water supplies in the State was carried out as in previous years. Routine visits were made to the water plants in the State insofar as personnel allowed, and recommendations for improvements were made. Services were extended to the Federal Works Agency, the Army and the Navy in the construction and maintenance of their projects, of this nature.

Chlorination facilities were added to sixteen public water supplies during 1944.

Table 1 of this report indicates in very condensed form the water works improvements for which plans and specifications were submitted during the year for review and approval. Table 2 indicates filter plant construction.

INSPECTION OF INTERSTATE CARRIER WATER SUPPLY SOURCES AND WATERING POINT SANITATION

Each year the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, as one of its public service features, inspects the water supply and watering facilities of important transportation points throughout the State, and this work was performed in 1944. Since water is one of the best vehicles for the spreading of diseases, the effect of this regular inspection is an indirect method of protecting the health of all the citizens traveling in interstate traffic as well as residing in the State. Among the diseases that are known to be spread by water under certain circumstances are: typhoid fever, dysentery and cholera. The fact that the incidence of the above diseases is now relatively low is a tribute to the constant application of the preventive process

TABLE NO. 1.—WATER SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION—1944.

LOCATION	Const. Status		Source			Method Sterilization		Storage		Dist. System	Bact.	Chem.
	New	Add.	Deep Wells	Surface		Chlorine	Hypo	Ground	Elev.			
St. Teresa	x		x				x		x	x		
Pensacola—Gaufley Heights	x		x				x		x	x		
Carrabelle	x		x			x		x		x		x
Apalachicola		x				x				x	x	x
Lake City*	x	x				x				x		
Jacksonville—Lake Forest Subdivision	x		x			x				x		
Warrington		x	x			x				x		
Clewiston*	x			x		x			x	x		x
Tampa*		x		x		x			x	x		x
Miami		x	x				x			x		
Pensacola		x	x				x			x		
Shalimar	x		x							x		
Panama City Bid-a-wee Subdivision	x		x							x		
Miramar	x		x							x		
Milton	x		x							x		
Millville		x	x							x		

*Filter Plant.

TABLE NO. 2.—WATER SUPPLY CONST.-FILTER PLANTS—1944.

LOCATION	Const. Status		Source		Soft-ening	Coag-ulation	Chlor-ination	Filters	Recarb-ination	Lab. Control		Storage		Per cent Compl.
	New	Add.	Wells	Sur-Face						Chem.	Bact.	Ground	Elev.	
Lake City	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		20
Tampa		x		x		x	x					x		70
Clewiston	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	25
Cross City	x		x			x	x	x		x		x	x	100

of rigorous inspection and control of water sources and watering methods. In these days when there is so much military travel, the prevention of water-borne epidemics is a vital war measure. In spite of personnel difficulties due to the demands of the armed forces the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering has endeavored to maintain the following procedure in insuring continuance of a successful common carrier inspection program.

A listing of common carriers requesting interstate water supply source and watering point sanitation certification is received each year from the U. S. Public Health Service. With this major listing, a program of inspection is organized and a representative of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering visits each of the cities in the State operating a water supply utilized by the common carriers. This water supply is checked on the following items: The condition of the water supply at the last previous inspection, the review of the source, treatment, analytical control, pumping equipment and distribution of the water. A survey for undesirable features such as cross-connection, emergency intakes from unsafe water supplies, defective well casing, leaking collecting reservoirs or a proximal source of pollution is concluded. Laboratory data throughout the year are recorded on the bacteriological quality of the distributed water. If undesirable features are found to exist in the water system, recommendations for their improvement are made and if successfully completed, the water supply is favorably recommended for certification. If this is not the case and unsafe water exists, the common carrier companies are forbidden to utilize the unsatisfactory water source. Provisional certification is recommended under certain circumstances where careful control of minor undesirable features is fully exercised and repairs of these undesirable features are being instituted.

Besides inspecting the water supply sources for interstate carriers, a constant check on the methods of handling water from the distribution system to the railroad cars, ships, or airplanes using this water is made. The Bureau's representative surveys all of the numerous carrier companies existing in the cities throughout the State of Florida. Conferences are held with the Division Superintendent or local official in charge and together with this responsible authority, an inspection of the watering equipment and methods is undertaken. A record is made of the approximate number of passengers utilizing the water. The distribution hydrants are inspected to see that they are of sufficient sanitary modern type. Possible

sources of pollution of these hydrants are noted and eliminated. Similarly, hoses used in watering cars or tanks are inspected to see that they are in a satisfactory state of repair and are handled properly. Hose guards to protect the nozzle of the outlets are provided on all approved interstate carriers. The drainage and general sanitation of yard areas are noted and if unsatisfactory, proper corrections are obtained. Personnel are advised with and shown the correct methods of operating this modern equipment. Besides concern about the sanitation of water, inspectors of the Bureau note the manner of handling ice. Sanitary ice carts, ice buckets and ice houses are required. All equipment, in order to meet the State Board of Health standards, is painted white and stenciled appropriately. Convenient storage boxes for all ice equipment and watering equipment is provided. These equipment cabinets are labeled properly and kept locked at all times when not actually in use.

There are numerous minor items of inspection such as sterilization of tanks, coolers, filling equipment, inspection of railroad cars to see that the toilet facilities are kept locked while in the station, and the provision of excreta cans for overnight stands in railroad yards. Even the toilets in restaurants of stations are inspected and checked so as to be certain that gross insanitary conditions do not exist. The vicinity of a watering point area is expected to be kept clean of garbage and trash. When a watering point has largely fulfilled the above enumerated requirements, the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering forwards a report on the particular interstate carrier company operating to the U. S. Public Health Service. After evaluating this report and the favorable recommendation for continuance of operation of the watering point in question final certification is made. If the requirements have not been met, the agency operating the interstate watering point is ordered to stop further unsatisfactory operation. However, in particular cases where minor items require repairs and are undergoing same and there is no danger to the consumers of such a water, provisional certification is instituted.

After these surveys of interstate common carrier water supplies and watering points have been made, it has been generally found that certain unsatisfactory conditions exist. Recommendations for the elimination of these undersirable features are proposed, and if full repairs have been provided to eliminate them, a representative re-inspects the watering point in question. If everything is then found satisfactory upon such re-inspection, a favorable report is made; otherwise, the necessary steps are taken to protect the consumers from the unpotable water supply.

There are forty-three cities in Florida with approximately fifty different water supplies being utilized to service 108 interstate carrier watering points operated for land, sea and air traffic. Map 1 illustrates the various cities in Florida containing approved common carrier watering facilities in 1944.

To summarize, the activities of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering with regard to interstate water sanitation, includes the following procedure:

1. Inspection of the water supply is made.
2. Inspection of the watering equipment for common carrier is performed.
3. Re-inspection of unsatisfactory water supplies and watering points is provided.
4. Proper recommendation of certification for or against utilization of a watering point is sent to the U. S. Public Health Service District Office at New Orleans for final action.

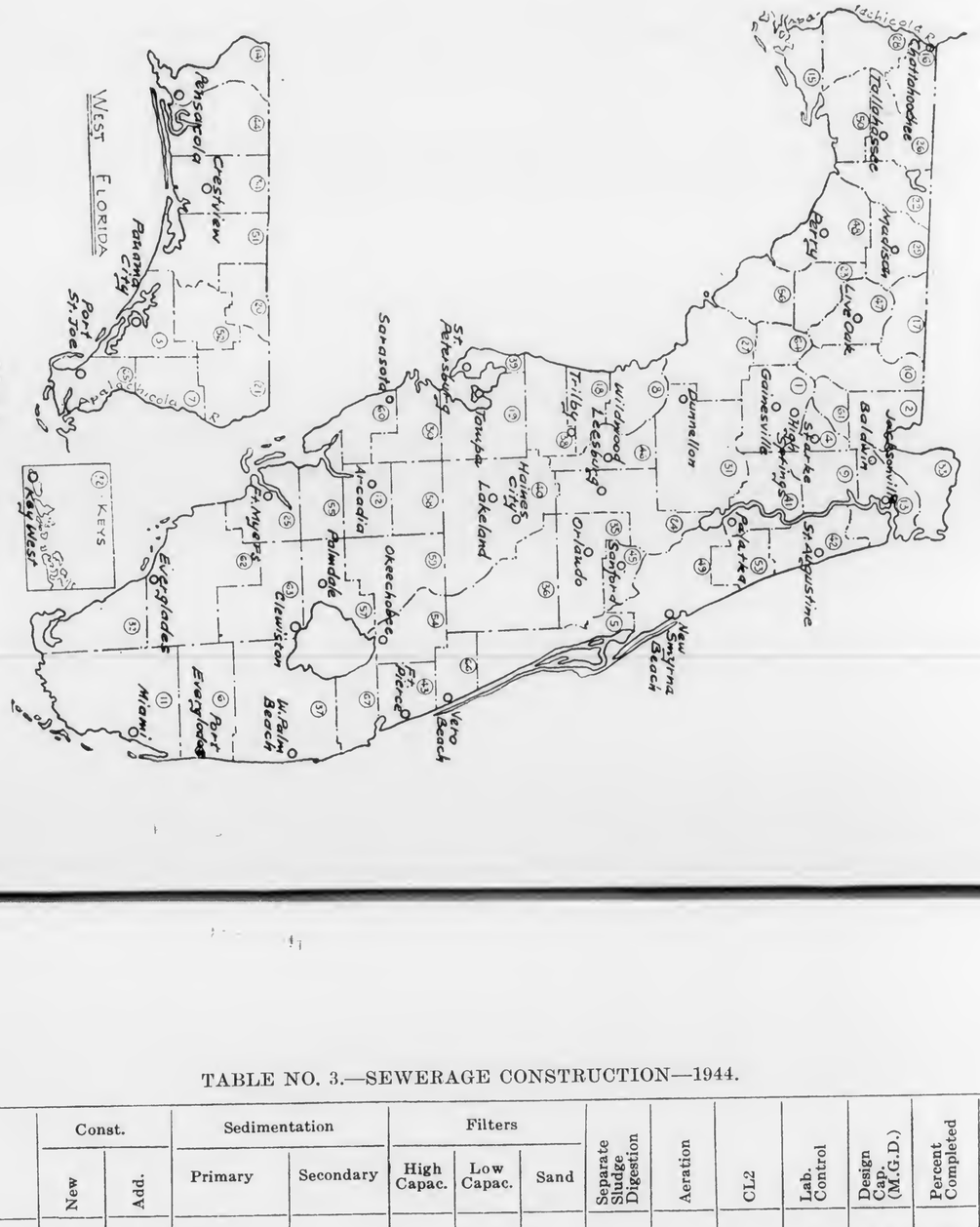
PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Essentially all of the major sewerage improvements made during 1944 were sponsored by a governmental agency, usually the Federal Works Agency, under a program financed through the Lanham Act. Table 3 of this report indicates in rather condensed form those sewerage and sewage treatment projects submitted to this Bureau for review and approval. Many of the plans for sewage treatment plants which were approved during 1943 were completed this year. As much time as was possible was spent on training the municipal operators in the operation of these plants. This is highly important since a plant which is operated properly from the beginning probably will continue to be operated satisfactorily. The necessary follow-up work was made after the original instructions had been given as were visits made to treatment plants previously constructed.

POST-WAR PLANNING FOR WATER AND SEWERAGE

Recognizing the necessity of constructing water and sewage treatment plants in the post-war era, not only from the public health aspect but from the aspect of providing employment for returning veterans, considerable time was spent in promoting construction of water and sewage treatment plants. Working with the consulting sanitary engineers in the State, and several from out of the State,

CITIES OPERATING AS INTERSTATE CARRIER WATERING POINTS



Map 1

TABLE NO. 3.—SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION—1944.

LOCATION	Const.		Sedimentation		Filters			Separate Sludge Digestion	Aeration	CL2	Lab. Control	Design Cap. (M.G.D.)	Percent Completed	Collection System	Sludge Drying
	New	Add.	Primary	Secondary	High Capac.	Low Capac.	Sand								
Marianna		x	Rec't.					x		x	x	0.8	100	x	x
Orlando*		x	x									0.1	100	x	
Gainesville		x											90	x	
Carrabelle	x		Imhoff							x		0.2	90	x	x
Apalachicola		x	Imhoff							x			90	x	x
Panama City		x											80	x	
Clewiston**	x		Circ.	Circ.	x			x	x	x	x	3.5	20	x	
Lakeland**		x	x				x			x		0.05	100	x	

* Conditional Approval.
** Industrial Waste.

rapid progress has been made and preliminary reports on water and sewage treatment facilities for post-war have been made. Installations under consideration include the following:

WATER

1. **City of Lake Worth**
   Water softening plant. Preliminary plans.
2. **City of Port St. Joe**
   Water softening and iron removal. Preliminary plans.
3. **City of Orlando**
   Water treatment plant. Preliminary discussion.
4. **City of Delray Beach**
   Water softening plant. Preliminary plans.
5. **City of Dania**
   Water plant. Preliminary plans.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

1. **City of St. Petersburg**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary plans.
2. **City of Tallahassee**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plant improvements. Preliminary discussion.
3. **City of Panama City**
   Sewage treatment plant and sewer extensions. Preliminary plans.
4. **City of Sarasota**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plants. Preliminary plans.
5. **City of Ocala**
   Sewage treatment plant. Preliminary plans.
6. **City of Fort Pierce**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary discussion.
7. **City of Plant City**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary discussion.
8. **City of DeLand**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary discussion.
9. **City of Hollywood**
   Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary plans.
10. **City of Lake City**
    Sewer extensions and treatment plant enlargement. Final plans authorized.
11. **City of Leesburg**
    Treatment plant enlargements. Preliminary plans.
12. **City of New Smyrna Beach**
    Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary plans.
13. **City of Delray Beach**
    Sewage treatment plant. Preliminary plans.
14. **City of Stuart**
    Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary plans.
15. **City of Wauchula**
    Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary discussion.
16. **City of Orlando**
    Sewer extensions and treatment plant. Preliminary plans.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

The most imminent problem facing the Bureau in the field of industrial waste disposal in 1944 was again that of citrus industry. Unfortunately, the Research Fellow employed by the Florida Citrus Commission entered the field of teaching so that it was necessary for this Bureau to supply even more technical assistance to that industry. Plans were made for many man-hours to be spent in this field by this Bureau, and it is hoped that adequate solutions can be worked out during 1945. One canning plant on the west coast discharging strong wastes into the adjacent bay was enjoined by the city in which it is located. Assistance was given to the design of an industrial waste treatment plant at that point which is under construction and will be used in the 1945 canning season.

Another industrial waste treatment problem was that of the vegetable canning and at a west Florida town considerable time was spent with this firm working out methods of waste disposal. Since this canning season is a short one for that plant, pumping to large lagoons was the final solution.

Other problems in industrial waste treatment which are facing the Bureau is that of abattoirs. Fortunately, this office has been working very closely with the industry and the problem has been fairly well solved. Disposal of wastes from the phosphate mining industry has become more of a problem which will require considerable additional attention of the Bureau in the near future.

TIDAL WATERS AND STREAM POLLUTION

Because of the shortage of personnel in this Bureau and the increased work being done in the water and milk laboratory where most of the analyses are performed, no extensive stream pollution surveys were made during 1944. Work of this nature consisted principally of investigations of receiving waters to determine degree of sewage treatment needed. The Surface Water Division of the U. S. Geological Survey, through cooperative working agreement, rendered valuable assistance with hydrometric features of this work.

DRAINAGE WELLS

Educational work was continued on the danger of discharging sewage and industrial waste into drainage wells. The municipalities discharging sewage into drainage wells were instructed to abate this practice as soon as possible, and to employ consulting engineers to solve this problem. The three largest cities discharging domestic sewage into drainage wells have employed consulting engineers and final plans and specifications are now being prepared. A minimum number of drainage well permits were issued during 1944, most of them taking either condenser water or surface drainage.

They are as follows by counties:

Dade County, 6; Hillsborough County, 1; Orange County, 2; total, 9.

MOSQUITO CONTROL DIVISION

Activity in this phase of our program has been limited during the year due to the lack of personnel to detail to this work. The major part of our efforts was confined to handling applications for permits to impound waters, cooperation with the Bureau of Malaria Control on a few of the certain features of the emergency program administered in war areas, and review of those reports submitted by some of the mosquito control districts.

Considerable interest has been expressed during the year by some communities in having the department more actively engage in general mosquito control work. Expansion of this work depends to a large extent on the availability of funds which may be used for this purpose, and on the possibility of securing a sufficient number of qualified personnel.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Activities of this division have been largely directed along those lines which would best utilize the limited personnel now available to maintain a stable program until such time as adequate personnel becomes available. The previously instituted policy of issuing permanent permits for a large portion of those establishments requiring permits from this office, although time-saving, has not proved as efficient as the method of rigid inspection before issuing a new permit on an annual basis.

The previously instituted emergency policy of issuing temporary permits to those establishments which could not meet the requirements of the *Sanitary Code* because of inability to secure equipment in

short supply has proved effective. This policy, however, will be discontinued as soon as priorities are no longer required and equipment becomes available.

Wartime Training (Sanitation Personnel)

The wartime training program for sanitation personnel consisting of eight correspondence courses made available through the General Extension Division of the University of Florida has proved successful. The weakest phase of this program has been the lack of adequate personnel on the part of this Bureau to carry out that portion of the program for which the Bureau is responsible.

Tourist and Trailer Camps

Tourist and Trailer Camps under permit 1943	656
Tourist and Trailer Camps under permit 1944	697

The small increase in the number of tourist and trailer camps permitted in 1944 represents both new construction primarily in congested areas and the reopening of camps closed during the early part of the war.

Food Canneries and Preserving Plants

Food Canneries and Preserving Plants under permit 1943	118
Food Canneries and Preserving Plants under permit 1944	130

Bottled Water Plants

Bottled Water Plant permits issued in 1943	23
Bottled Water Plant permits issued in 1944	23

Bottled water plants are permitted on an annual basis. During the year a concerted effort was made to improve both methods and equipment necessary for the proper sterilizing of water bottles. Definite progress has been made.

Swimming Pools

Total number of swimming pools under permit 1943	68
Total number of swimming pools under permit 1944	78

The Bureau has continued its endeavor of obtaining chlorination of all pools within the State. To those pools showing full intent to obtaining chlorination equipment as soon as available and filing such intention in writing with this Bureau, and otherwise meeting the sanitary standards of the *Sanitary Code*, this Bureau has issued temporary permits. As a result of this policy, many pools now without chlorination equipment are expected to secure such equipment immediately upon its becoming available.

Civilian Public Service Sanitation Project

During the year the Civilian Public Service Health and Sanitation Project, operating under the technical supervision of this Bureau, was developed into a most efficient sanitation program. The control of hookworm infestation remained the primary purpose of this program. New units were not opened because additional personnel was not available from the Selective Service System. All available personnel was concentrated in the three units—Wakulla, Orange, and Polk Counties.

By the end of the year the Polk County Unit had developed a most efficient production program. 1,059 homes in Polk County were provided with sanitary pit privies; 839 man days were spent in conducting a house-to-house survey of Polk County. The information gathered from this survey will become the basis of an overall community sanitation project for the County. A total of 118 wire baskets for use in sterilizing eating utensils in school lunchrooms and commercial restaurants were also fabricated at this unit during the year.

The Orange County Unit carried on a more varied health and sanitation program than did the Polk County Unit: 518 homes in Orange County were provided with sanitary pit privies; 478 man days were spent in conducting a house-to-house sanitary survey as was done in Polk County; 352 man days were spent on much needed public school repairs: 16 screened baby cribs were fabricated and turned over to the Orange County Health Department for sale at cost to needy families. Three baby incubators were built and equipped. Four concrete urinals for rural schools were cast and installed.

The Wakulla-Franklin County Unit located in Wakulla County, completed the construction of a small saw mill and planing mill, together with a permanent camp consisting of a general administration building including a mess hall and infirmary, four dormitories, a central bath and laundry building. This work required a large portion of available manpower for the year. At the end of the year approximately 70,000 feet of lumber had been cut and was curing. This lumber is to be used in constructing sanitary pit privies for Wakulla and surrounding counties. A total of 104 homes in Wakulla County were provided with sanitary pit privies.

During the year, on the request of the State Health Officer and Bureau directors concerned, one attorney, two accountants and one dental assistant were assigned to State Board of Health offices for

temporary emergency work, with the understanding that the actual expenses of these men would be paid by the State Board of Health during the period of their off-project service.

In summary, all three Civilian Public Service Units had developed efficient production schedules by the end of the year as evidenced by the following tabulation:

Homes Provided with Sanitary Pit Privies	1,781	Man Days Spent on Sanitary Survey	1,391
Man Days Spent in Public School Repair Work	352	Number of Screened Baby Cribs Built	16
Number of Baby Incubators Built and Equipped	3		

SANITARY MILK CONTROL

The milk control program for 1944 has been influenced by factors due to the war and by personnel changes in the local and State health offices. Unfortunately, these fluctuating conditions have tended to retard the progress of the milk program. The necessity for an active milk control program is shown by the increased demand for milk and milk products in 1944 as compared to 1943. Stringent control or expansion of the quality milk program was found to be impractical. Primarily, the limited facilities were utilized to insure a safe milk supply at all times and a graded supply where possible. It is felt that within the range of these limits some progress was made.

There are only two dairies producing certified milk in Florida according to the Certified Milk Producers Association. These dairies are in a satisfactory condition and supply a relatively small demand for milk.

The practice of certifying to the U. S. Public Health Service of all milk supplies furnished to common carriers was continued throughout the year.

Surveys, in whole or part, on milk sheds were made at the request of county and city health departments. These surveys were made to determine the safety of the existing milk supply and to determine the effectiveness of the local sanitary control. Recommendations in each case were made to the local health officer in an effort to improve the safety of the supply and the efficiency of the sanitary control measures.

Meetings were held throughout the year with other State agencies and associations concerned in milk control and milk production, for the purpose of formulating present and future policies in milk control. Cooperation has been found to be excellent in all respects.

Considerable effort was expended in attempting to correct instances of incorrect labeling of milk and milk products; particular reference being made to the incorrect "grade" label and incorrect labeling of ingredients. The "labeling picture" has thus considerably improved.

One new city was included in the list of these cities already operating under the Standard Milk Ordinance and Code. Surveys to determine the safety ratings of Standard Ordinance cities were postponed until next year, or until such time as conditions warrant.

A summary of the activities engaged in by the milk division is listed below:

Dairy farm inspections	165
Pasteurization plant inspections	59
Defense areas surveyed	2
Cities adopting Standard Ordinance	1
Other cities surveyed	2
Interstate carrier permits refused	0
Number of personnel receiving training	10
Certified milk producers disapproved	4

SEAFOOD SANITATION

The annual report of this Bureau made from January 1 to December 31 always contains a report showing activities of parts of two distinctive shellfish seasons. In this report, information is taken from a portion of the 1943-44 season and a portion of the 1944-45 season. This is caused by the shellfish season beginning October 1 and ending April 15 as decreed by the State Conservation Department.

New Shellfish Regulations

During the 1943-44 season, compliance to the new U. S. Public Health Service "Manual of Recommended Practice for the Control of the Shellfish Industry" was evaluated. The results showed that in a number of plants, physical and sanitary conditions did not meet with the requirements.

June 6-8, 1944, a conference was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, of representatives of all State shellfish divisions, together with U. S. Public Health Service officials. At this conference, the new manual was reviewed item by item. Many objections were raised and many items were modified. After these approved modifications were incorporated into a revised edition, the U. S. Public Health Service called another conference. The meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia, July 18-19, and attended by representatives of ten southern

State shellfish divisions. Further modifications and changes were agreed upon. The manual was then sent to Washington for final approval and editing. It is expected that the final edition will become legally effective January 15, 1945.

Plans and Specifications

Three types of shucking plant plans were developed by the shellfish division of the Bureau before the summer of 1944. These plans were accepted and adopted by both the Georgia and South Carolina shellfish departments at a conference in Savannah on August 2. The three plans developed are namely as follows:

Minimum Unit Plan: Concrete block, concrete and cement construction throughout. Plan laid out with the minimum amount of space allowable for working functions. Plan laid out in units. **Unit 1,** shucking room. Eight bench single row. **Unit 2,** skimmer room. Additional units shown in dotted outline can be added as plant is expanded.

Centralized Unit Plan: Concrete construction throughout. Benches and bins in center of plant with center loading.

Centralized Overhead Hopper Plan: A modified miniature of the plant of a large corporation in Greenport, Long Island, New York. Concrete construction throughout. Loading of shellstock and shell disposal handled mechanically. Meats shucked directly into running water flume from benches to skimmer room.

New Building and Improvements Completed

Using plans, specifications and other construction information previously developed, the seafood sanitarian of the Bureau spent much of the summer and early fall promoting plant reconstruction with dealers of remote areas where the lack of able mechanics and materials is even more pronounced than in the concentrated war areas. Under these adverse conditions and the lack of appreciation of the value of good construction, the results were not entirely satisfactory. Completed construction is described as follows.

Shucking and Packing Plants

Overhead Centralized Hopper Plant

At East Point one dealer practically built a plant by himself. No concrete finisher or form builder being available, the construction is crude. However, the operational functions are an example of how an ideal mechanical oyster plant can be erected.

MINIMUM PLANTS

Concrete block construction on land. Above bench, wall plastered smooth. Skimmer room interior plastered. Benches and floors smooth and above the average, but not professional in mix, placement or contour. Runoff grade fair but not in full compliance with recommendations.

Wood frame corrugated steel siding construction on land. Wall above benches impervious material overlapping bench wall. Floors and benches rough pervious concrete. Runoff grade inadequate.

Shellstock Houses

Concrete block construction on land. Shellstock storage bin asbestos cement board. Floor fairly smooth, fair runoff to corner drain.

Remodeling With Extensions Built
Shucking and Packing Plants

Extensions added to existing buildings. Construction wood frame corrugated steel siding. Two of these plants cement plastered throughout and walk-in refrigerators installed. Six to eight benches added. Two of the plants have fair concrete construction. The other one does not.

Remodeling rebuilding benches. One cement plastered throughout. Concrete and cement work poor. Backwalls above benches covered with impervious material.

Re-surfaced benches and bins concrete work in two was fair and two were poor.

Benches patched in bins and benches cement painted. Patches not durable cement improperly applied.

Equipment and Facilities Provided
52 Shucking Plants Operating

Three-compartment sinks, manufactured and improvised	42
Using present 1 or 2 compartment or hot water sterilization	10
Clothes and personal articles storage compartments	18
Clothes and personal articles storage previously on hand	27
Elevated packing can storage racks installed in skimmer room	35
Elevated packing can storage previously on hand	14
Elevated metal utensil storage racks installed	27
Elevated metal utensils storage racks previously on hand	23
Separate handwashing lavatory installed	15
Separate handwashing lavatory previously on hand	18

Health Certification

The oyster shuckers, crabmeat pickers and handlers are physically examined annually. No carriers of enteric organisms were found this year. No cases of enteric origin were found to be directly traceable to any oyster or crabmeat packing plant during the year.

Legal Procedure

Considerable activity in gathering and selling oysters without certification occurred this year due to the lucrative profits. The

Bureau representatives confiscated and destroyed 27 gallons of raw oysters; 45 bags of shellstock; stopped activities of 22 individual violators; and had one violator arrested.

Condemned Areas

The Bureau is responsible to the public in policing twenty-two condemned polluted shellfish areas. In the patrol work, assistance is rendered by the State Conservation Department. Due to the lack of personnel in both organizations satisfactory control has not been accomplished. The re-posting of these areas, now long overdue, is a project scheduled for the summer of 1945.

Crustacea Cooking and Packing Plants

The majority of the crabmeat packing plants continue to do a lucrative business during this war period. In this endeavor with acute labor shortage a few plants have encountered difficulties through regulations administered by the U. S. Pure Food and Drug Administration. Two U. S. District Court cases were made this year. Both were convicted and fined.

In order to assist these plants to avoid such occurrences through better sanitary control and to facilitate a more thorough supervisional control over the industry, the Bureau has applied for three field laboratory installations, located in Apalachicola, Daytona Beach and Tampa. These laboratories are to be manned by technicians who are capable of not only running bacteriological samples, but also making sanitary inspections and getting necessary improvements and compliance both in the crab and oyster industry. For the reason that the one seafood sanitarian cannot adequately handle all of the diversified activities of both the shellfish and crustacea sanitation, it is felt the request merits fulfillment.

Improvements

Entire new building	2
Added extension	1
Relaid concrete floor	4
Recovered picking and washing tables with metal or smooth dense concrete	8

Future Outlook

The model oyster shucking plant which was expected to be built during the summer did not materialize; neither did the model crabmeat packing plant. Hopes are still high that this following year will see them completed. However, until materials, equipment and experienced mechanics are available, construction defects in plants will be difficult to correct.

Shellfish Sanitation

Open Season—Oysters and Clams—
October 1 - April 15—Extended to May 15 in 1943

Raw Oyster Shucking and Packing Plants	No. of Plants	No. Insp. Made
Number certified and inspected for interstate shipment (Inspections by State and U. S. Public Health Service)	32	256
Number certified and inspected for intrastate shipment (Inspections by State)	20	100
Number certificates revoked for noncompliance with State Sanitary Code	1	0
Total number plants operating in State	52	356
Raw Oyster Shellstock Houses		
Number certified and inspected for interstate shipment (Inspections by State and U. S. Public Health Service)	1	5
Number certified and inspected for intrastate shipment (Inspected by State)	6	30
Number certificates revoked for noncompliance to Chapter XV of State Sanitary Code	0	0
Total number shellstock houses operating in the State	7	35
***Raw Scallop Shucking and Packing Plants**		
Number certified and inspected for intrastate shipment (Inspections made by State). All located in Sarasota	5	6
*Did Not Operate, No Scallops Came In.		
Raw Clam Shucking and Packing Plants	1	2
Cooked Clam Shucking and Packing Plants		
Located in Naples. A large operation engaged in dredging, shucking, canning and steam-pressure cooking. (State and U. S. Pure Food and Drug Administration)	1	4

Crabmeat and Crayfish Sanitation

Cooked Crabmeat Packing Plants	No. of Plants	No. Insp. Made
No closed season except on spawning females. Number certified and inspected for interstate and intrastate shipment. (Inspections by State and U. S. Pure Food and Drug Administration)	24	106
Number certificates revoked for noncompliance with State Sanitary Code	0	0
Total number plants operating in the State	24	0

MAP 2.

DRAFTING DIVISION

This division has recorded and filed all water and sewerage plans submitted for review and approval from municipalities throughout the State. In addition, it has filed plans of abattoirs, canning plants, incinerators, swimming pools, and tourist camps which were submitted to the Bureau during the year.

This department has reproduced on the black-line printing machine all drawings prepared for the Bureau by its draftsman, and numerous other plans, maps, charts, and forms for other bureaus, including approximately 2,300 square feet of printing for the Bureau of Malaria Control. Drafting work done by this division in its drafting room during the year included the following:

1. Suggested plan for a dog pound.
2. Suggested plans for three typical seafood processing and packing plants, incorporating labor-saving as well as sanitary features.
3. A plan for a typical small slaughter house and one for a large abattoir, showing complete layout and equipment for killing, cleaning and storing.
4. Suggested plan for a 5-stall dairy barn.
5. Typical screen and grease trap for disposing of industrial waste.
6. Numerous septic tank and drainage tile field layouts for particular projects in the State.
7. Community, county and State maps to explain water and sewage conditions.
8. Various poster-size schematic ink drawings which were mounted and used in the lecture work of the Bureau.
9. Numerous drawings of plans, charts, and forms done on stencils for reproduction by mimeograph.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS

G. WILSON BALTZELL, Director

The following funds were received and disbursed by the State Board of Health during the fiscal year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944:

TABLE 1.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1943 TO JUNE 30, 1944

State Board of Health	Beginning Balance June 30, 1943	Receipts	Total	Disbursem'ts	Balance June 30, 1944
Miscellaneous Revenue	179.75	11,400.90	11,580.65	4,390.40	7,190.25
General Revenue		517,164.47	517,164.47	517,164.47*	
	179.75	528,565.37	528,745.12	521,554.87	7,190.25
Less County Allotments included in Balance & Receipts for L. H. Projects		-192,147.72	-192,147.72	-192,147.72	
	179.75	336,417.65	336,597.40	329,407.15	7,190.25
U. S. P. H. Service Title VI	8,451.14	213,263.93	221,715.07	214,929.14	6,785.93
U. S. P. H. Service Venereal Disease	169.44	330,218.51	330,387.95	330,380.48	7.47
Children's Bureau M. C. H.	34,282.61	641,042.23	675,324.84	398,766.92	276,557.92
Centralization of Marriage and Divorce	2,625.85	40,121.00	42,746.85	37,187.39	5,559.46
Certified Copies of Birth & Death Certificates	15,094.84	38,607.80	53,702.64	45,100.08	8,602.56
Registration of Doctors & Midwives	1,731.71	2,573.00	4,304.71	4,119.21	185.50
Drug Store Inspection	-63.15	7,690.00	7,626.85	3,966.63	3,660.22
Malaria Control Escambia Co.	2,569.85	4,461.52	7,031.37	84.88	6,946.49
Cooperative Malaria Project (R.F.)	73.47	5,351.48	5,424.95	977.37	4,447.58
Division of Malaria Research (R.F.)	515.73	14,192.39	14,708.12	12,847.84	1,860.28
Quarantine Hospital (Lanham Act)	36,652.02	96,587.55	133,239.57	132,707.98	531.59
Insulin Appropriation for Purchases and distribution		5,682.40	5,682.40	5,682.40	
Rapid Treatment Center		349,280.63	349,280.63	404,409.52	-55,128.89
	102,283.26	2,085,490.09	2,187,773.35	1,920,566.99	267,206.36
BROUGHT FROM RECAP. OF LOCAL HEALTH PROJECTS					
State Funds	14,596.72	192,147.42	206,744.14	174,782.58	31,961.56
Local Funds	63,835.96	462,653.52	526,489.48	441,109.24	85,380.24
	78,432.68	654,800.94	733,233.62	615,891.82	117,341.80
Grand Total	180,715.94	2,740,291.03	2,921,006.97	2,536,458.81	384,548.16

* General Revenue is appropriated by the Legislature. Vouchers are submitted to the State Comptroller for payment. The actual funds are not deposited with the State Board of Health, but warrants are drawn against the appropriation.

TABLE 2.—RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS

STATE LEVEL	State	Local	U. S. P. H. Service		State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Other Agencies	Births & Deaths	Marriage & Divorce	Doctors & Midwives	Drug Store	Total
			Title VI	Venereal Disease								
Salaries	123,172.15		95,184.13	77,910.07	19,048.10	46,431.49	1,167.51	34,183.91	30,863.43	4,000.00	2,700.00	434,660.79
Operating Expenses	132,236.69		45,297.34	111,848.23	30,140.23	292,748.87	180.63	10,916.17	6,323.96	119.21	1,266.63	631,077.96
TOTAL STATE LEVEL	255,408.84		140,481.47	189,758.30	49,188.33	339,180.36	1,348.14	45,100.08	37,187.39	4,119.21	3,966.63	1,065,738.75
TOTAL LOCAL HEALTH PROJECTS	174,782.58	471,230.58	74,447.67	140,625.38	25,798.85	59,504.80						946,389.86
TOTAL STATE LEVEL AND LOCAL HEALTH PROJECTS	430,191.42	471,230.58	214,929.14	330,383.68	74,987.18	398,685.16	1,348.14	45,100.08	37,187.39	4,119.21	3,966.63	2,012,128.61

TABLE 3.—RECAPITULATION OF SALARIES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS

DEPARTMENT	State	U. S. Public Health Service		State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Other Agencies		Total
		Title VI	Venereal Disease			Name	Amount	
Administration	12,041.70	5,550.00	4,431.00		4,242.73			26,265.43
Laboratory	47,139.41	34,059.18	37,849.18	12,438.15	367,50			131,853.42
Vital Statistics	5,480.00	5,787.26			2,970.00	Births & Deaths	34,183.91	
						Marriage & Divorce	30,863.43	79,284.60
Sanitary Engineering	12,542.69	19,465.57						32,008.26
Finance and Accounts	9,370.00	4,652.67	5,618.87	1,304.49	3,478.55			24,424.58
Health Education	3,732.76	2,095.05	6,063.23	2,523.20	2,949.68			17,363.92
Narcotics	10,100.17	3,400.00				Doctors & Midwives	4,000.00	
			15,826.18	1,172.26		Drug Store	2,700.00	20,200.17
Venereal Disease Control								16,998.44
Epidemiology	6,560.00	1,417,74	1,240.00		449.68			9,667.42
Local Health Service	4,809.98	3,000.00	1,241.61		1,800.00			10,851.59
Tuberculosis	4,088.31	5,910.00			340.00			10,338.31
Dental Health	450.00	1,610.00			3,900.00			5,960.00
Public Health Nursing	3,600.00	2,400.00	5,640.00		10,446.52			22,086.52
Maternal & Child Health					15,486.83			15,486.83
Malaria Control	3,022.50	4,170.00				Rockefeller Foundation	834.19	8,026.69
Merit System	234.63	1,666.66		1,610.00		C. C. C.	333.32	3,844.61
Training (See Necessary and Regular)								
Other Expenses all Dept. (See Necessary and Regular)								
Unliquidated Obligations (See Necessary and Regular)								
Training in Field Service Orientation (See Necessary and Regular)								
E. M. I. C. (See Necessary and Regular)								
TOTAL SALARIES	123,172.15	95,184.13	77,910.07	19,048.10	46,431.49		72,914.85	434,660.79

TABLE 4.—RECAPITULATION OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY DEPARTMENTS AND FUNDS

DEPARTMENT	State	U. S. Public Health Service		State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Other Agencies		Total
		Title VI	Venereal Disease			Name	Amount	
Administration	2,740.12	4,123.24						6,863.36
Laboratories	11,642.95	5,118.98	2,517.26					19,279.19
Vital Statistics	22,656.75					Birth & Deaths	10,916.17	
						Marriage & Divorce	6,323.96	39,896.88
Sanitary Engineering	12,516.67							12,516.67
Finance and Accounts	113.39							113.39
Health Education	4,865.48	2,713.49	15,775.28		1,216.57			24,570.82
Narcotics	6,868.49					Doctors & Midwives	119.21	
						Drug Store	1,266.63	8,254.33
Venereal Disease Control			87,371.76	29,335.69				116,707.45
Epidemiology	1,309.62	781.75						2,091.37
Local Health Service	4,869.28							4,869.28
Tuberculosis	8,512.72	1,549.45						10,062.17
Dental Health	2,584.39	1,144.39			40.80			3,769.58
Public Health Nursing	1,631.72		197.51		5,669.43			7,498.66
Maternal and Child Health					4,506.46			4,506.46
Malaria Control	2,899.60	5,062.02				Rockefeller Foundation	143.18	8,104.80
Merit System	747.35				547.97	C. C. C.	37.45	1,332.77
Training	450.00		31.50		5,766.79			6,248.29
Other Expenses all Debts	47,828.16	21,235.07	5,954.92	804.54	13,582.62			89,405.31
Unliquidated Obligations		3,438.95						3,438.95
Training in Field Service Orientation		130.00			65.30			195.30
E. M. I. C.					261,352.93			261,352.93
TOTAL NECESSARY & REGULAR	132,236.69	45,297.34	111,848.23	30,140.23	292,748.87		18,806.60	631,077.96

TABLE 5.—RECAPITULATION OF COUNTY HEALTH UNITS AND LOCAL V. D. PROGRAMS
DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS

Local Project	State	Local	U. S. Public Health Service		State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Total
			Title VI	Venereal Disease			
Baker	4,018.83	4,252.91	1,620.00				9,891.74
Bay	6,927.39	12,014.97	3,136.77	2,104.00	1,440.00	1,967.55	27,590.68
Broward	7,207.36	10,945.54	2,340.00	2,458.99	1,020.00	2,744.00	26,715.89
Clay-Bradford	4,567.00	7,796.42	1,650.00	1,657.75		1,750.50	17,421.67
Dade	16,505.22	139,207.38	15,442.66	17,869.97		9,529.51	198,554.74
Duval	12,076.51	16,639.64	4,800.00	480.00		4,758.46	38,754.61
Duval County-Jax-Duval V. D. Program		15,927.26		20,366.55	9,331.42		45,625.23
Escambia	9,320.01	17,707.43	1,490.00	8,509.30	1,597.13	6,211.50	44,835.37
Franklin-Gulf-Wakulla	2,847.43	9,043.00	1,800.00	4,268.00		2,135.75	20,094.18
Gadsden	5,940.00	7,547.71	1,920.00	3,917.34	840.00	1,643.50	21,808.55
Highlands-Glades	4,917.70	3,857.19	707.23	1,208.87		1,800.00	12,490.99
Hillsboro	12,375.18	50,791.07	7,310.90	748.06		3,008.87	74,234.08
Tampa-Hillsboro County V. D. Program				11,463.82	4,811.27		16,275.09
Jackson	4,700.00	6,607.82	2,400.00	2,379.80		2,420.30	18,507.92
Jefferson	4,425.12	3,972.17		1,800.00		510.00	10,707.29
Lake	3,881.50	14,954.89	3,555.00	3,659.75	393.22	2,066.00	28,510.36
Leon	5,236.90	16,771.22	2,475.00	2,631.34	1,275.00	2,073.00	30,462.46
Levy	3,600.00	4,376.51	2,640.00	1,329.23	1,190.81	293.00	13,429.55
Madison	2,410.00	6,019.03		2,983.50			11,412.53
Monroe	1,161.29	8,828.68		2,200.00		865.75	13,055.72
Nassau	5,153.50	6,118.00	2,519.99	2,724.09		2,045.38	18,560.96
Orange	9,492.50	15,222.40	4,625.00	3,470.01	1,200.00	3,398.02	37,407.93
Pinellas	10,948.15	25,008.88	3,075.00	7,903.35	1,380.00	4,106.91	52,422.29
Polk	3,029.94	14,417.30	1,170.96	2,979.00		385.00	21,982.20

TABLE 5.—RECAPITULATION OF COUNTY HEALTH UNITS AND LOCAL V. D. PROGRAMS
DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNDS.—(Continued)

Local Project	State	Local	U. S. Public Health Service		State V. D.	Children's Bureau	Total
			Title VI	Venereal Disease			
Santa Rosa	2,588.24	1,779.86	1,666.66	1,922.00		920.00	7,956.76
Seminole	4,836.21	7,058.21	1,500.00	1,620.00			15,934.42
Taylor	3,940.00	4,495.68	1,322.50	3,022.06		2,865.16	12,780.24
Volusia	12,334.64	25,680.45	1,620.00	7,632.20	1,320.00		51,452.45
Walton-Okaloosa	1,795.44	757.13	510.00	633.50		307.50	4,003.57
Washington	1,826.00	3,337.15	1,800.00	1,864.00			8,827.15
Okaloosa	2,736.10	2,793.80	1,350.00	161.00		233.51	7,274.41
Walton	2,028.20	2,836.48		1,170.50		101.50	6,136.68
Holmes	1,299.15	2,103.48		241.50		1,364.13	5,008.26
Sumter	657.07	404.22					1,061.29
Drevard County V. D. Program		1,058.95		2,666.06			3,725.01
Citrus-Inverness & Crystal River V. D. Program		203.25		2,886.33			3,089.58
Bixie County & Cross City V. D. Program				630.19			630.19
Flagler County-Bunnell V. D. Program		600.00		668.68			1,268.68
Indian River V. D. Program		94.50		904.31			998.81
Marion County-Ocala V. D. Program				1,211.19			1,211.19
St. Lucie County V. D. Program				1,261.88			1,261.88
Putnam County V. D. Program				1,381.78			1,381.78
Rapid Treatment-Deer Lake				1,635.48			1,635.48
Total	174,782.58	471,230.58	74,447.67	140,625.38	25,798.85	59,504.80	946,389.86

MERIT SYSTEM COUNCIL

ANGUS LAIRD, Supervisor

This Report covers the activities of the Merit System of the State Board of Health and Crippled Children's Commission for the fiscal year 1944-45.

One of the major undertakings for the year was the preparation of personnel records on all employees for the central office of the State Board of Health in Jacksonville. A personnel record system was greatly needed, and as many persons had been employed from ten to thirty years, it was necessary to check through many old records in order to get an accurate record of their employment. The Personnel Record form, which was prepared by this office and approved by the State Health Officer, has space for information concerning efficiency ratings, leaves, advancement in salary, and promotions.

A Cardineer Card file system was also installed in the Merit System Office. Personnel record cards for all employees of the State Board of Health and Crippled Children's Commission are filed alphabetically, which permits our office to furnish complete information concerning any employee at a moment's notice. The Merit System Office uses this file in auditing payrolls.

In line with the policy adopted in 1943, no open competitive examinations were conducted during the year. However, sets of examination questions for all nursing classes were prepared, and we are now ready to announce these examinations at the appropriate time.

A number of promotional examinations for the class of chief clerk were given during the year. Only persons already having permanent status in other classifications were eligible to take these examinations.

One appeal case arose during the year. It involved the dismissal of Maryland Burns Byrne, M. D., from her position as Local Director of Maternal and Child Health in the Dade County Health Unit. Dr. Byrne was serving under an emergency appointment, but an investigation of her dismissal was ordered in line with the policy adopted in 1942 concerning dismissals of war emergency appointees. The case carries over into the 1945-46 year.

A considerable revision of the Compensation Plan for the State Board of Health took place during the year. Annual rates were transmuted into monthly rates, and steps in the ranges were made more uniform. Some adjustments in minimum and maximum rates also took place.

The specifications for sanitation and nursing classes were also revised during the year. The specifications for the former class have been accepted by the United States Public Health Service, but the Federal agencies have delayed their review of the nursing specifications.

The term of Farley L. Price, Tampa, ended in January, 1945, but he has been reappointed to a full three-year term.

A report on our finances for the year is not possible at this time, but the expenditures were considerably below the appropriation for the year. Our expenditures for 1945-46 are expected to increase considerably due to the resumption of our examination program.

NARCOTICS

M. H. DOSS, Director

The personnel of the Bureau of Narcotics at the present time consists of three Narcotic Inspectors, which includes the Director, three armed, uniformed guards, one chief clerk, one senior clerk and one detective assigned to this office by the City of Jacksonville and paid by the City. A car is furnished by this Bureau.

Narcotic Inspectors are stationed in Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami. A vacancy exists in the West Florida area with headquarters in Tallahassee; a vacancy also exists in Jacksonville, a total of two openings for the position of Narcotic Inspector. It is most essential that these vacancies be filled as soon as possible, especially from the standpoint of training for postwar work; since it is the consensus of opinion by most narcotic officers over the United States that there will be an increase in the illicit narcotic traffic.

The price of illicit narcotics being regulated by the supply and demand at this time is considered higher than it has been in fifteen years—being ten to fifteen dollars per grain, as evidenced by purchases made by officers of this Bureau. There have been no purchases or seizures of smuggled narcotics or narcotics for which no tax had been paid. All such drugs have been what is termed "legal narcotics diverted into bootleg channels."

There has been a large increase in the number of narcotic thefts and robberies of drug stores and doctors' offices during the year. This was expected, due to the shortage of drugs since the war began.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended (1) that the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, Section 398.18, relating to treatment of persons addicted to the use of narcotics be amended—clarifying such procedure; (2) that the Act be amended to make it a violation for any person to falsely represent or impersonate a State Narcotic Inspector, Agent or Representative; (3) that Section 398.02 of Subsection 13 of the Act defining narcotic drugs be amended so as to include the new synthetic drug "Demerol" now under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law. (4) that a section be added making it possible to confiscate any vehicle used in the violation of the narcotic law, such vehicle to be sold by the director of the Bureau of Narcotics at public auction, and such

proceeds to go into the Fine and Forfeiture Fund of the county in which the violation occurred.

It is also recommended that the Medical Practice Act, Chapter 458, Section 458.11, Florida Statutes, 1941, be so amended as to directly charge enforcement of such Act to the State Board of Health, Bureau of Narcotics; that Section 458.15 be amended, making a violation of such Act a felony; that such Act be further amended, giving the Board of Medical Examiners the authority to appoint a Deputy or Assistant Secretary who need not be a physician nor a member of the Board.

Total number of investigations	1,122
Total number of violations corrected where no legal action was taken	121
Total number of arrests	77
Total number of criminal prosecutions	63
Aggregrate sentences imposed by the courts	82 years, 9 months, 5 days
Aggregate fines imposed by the Courts	$10,420.00
Total number defendants receiving probation deferred or suspended sentence	20
Total number defendants (narcotic addicts) sentenced to Raiford or Lexington Narcotic Farm	5
Total number criminal cases dismissed, nolle prosequi, vacated or released	3
Total number cases resulting in an acquittal	2
Total number of miles driven	48,265

UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Number of arrests	62
Aggregate sentences imposed by the criminal courts	72 years, 9 months, 5 days
Aggregate fines imposed by the criminal courts	$10,220.00
Number of persons receiving a deferred, withheld, or suspended sentence	23
Number defendants placed on probation	9
Number cases discharged or nolle prosequi by the courts	4
Number prosecutions resulting in an acquittal by jury	2
Growing plants of marihauna seized during the year	92
Number marihauna cigarettes seized or purchased	401

MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT

Number of arrests	7
Aggregate sentences imposed by the courts	10 years
Aggregate fines imposed by the courts	$200.00
Number receiving suspended sentences	2
Number of defendants enjoined by courts	1
Number cases passed to absentee docket	1
Aggregate bonds estreated	$200.00

Number criminal cases pending in courts	2
Number defendants placed on probation	1
Number violations corrected where no legal action was taken	3
Number Medical Doctors (M.D.) registered	1,925
Number Osteopathic Physicians (D.O.) registered	432
Number Naturopathic Physicians (N.D.) registered	223
Number Masseurs registered	300

STATE DRUG AND SIGN ACT (Pharmacy)

Number arrests (Two of above cases were fined cost of court and two were given a suspended sentence.)	4
Number violations corrected where no legal action was taken	102
Number pharmacists cited before State Board Pharmacy for suspension or revocation of pharmacist license	5
Number drug stores registered for fiscal year 1944-1945	754

More drug stores of the State of Florida are operating with duly qualified druggists than at any time within the past fifty years. Only one registered pharmacist was prosecuted during the year for violation of narcotic laws. It is the opinion that the close cooperation between the Bureau of Narcotics and the Florida State Board of Pharmacy in the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations is responsible for the splendid conditions of drug stores in this State.

The State Board of Pharmacy for several years has not hesitated in any way to call before it any pharmacist cited by this Bureau. This Bureau cannot praise the State Board of Pharmacy too highly for its fearless attitude towards betterment of pharmacy in this State and for its cooperation with this Bureau.

GUARD SERVICE

The Bureau of Narcotics is charged with the guarding of equipment, buildings and grounds of the State Board of Health at Jacksonville. Three armed, uniformed guards are used in patrolling the buildings and grounds at all hours when the offices are closed. A register of all employees is kept at the guard house, so that it is possible to contact, through the guards, any employee not in his office. A register has also been kept since the outbreak of war of all employees entering or leaving the buildings after closing hours.

There are many services rendered physicians and the general public by these guards during hours the State Board of Health is closed.

In addition to the above described duties the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics has served as acting Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds in the absence of the Superintendent, now serving in the Army.

LABORATORIES

PEARL GRIFFITH, Acting Director

Despite the handicap of insufficient personnel, delays and inability in obtaining supplies and equipment, 1,203,095 tests were performed in the laboratories of the Florida State Board of Health during the year 1944. The tables give a summary of the accomplishments for the year. In addition to the routine analyses, the central laboratory prepares and furnishes antigen, antisera, special media, staining solutions and other supplies to the branch laboratories. A consolidated report of the activities of the central and four branch laboratories is shown in Table 1. The various ways in which the work was distributed among the laboratories is presented in Table 2. Tables 3 to 12 include a summary and a tabulated report by month of the examinations performed in each of the laboratories. It will be noted from these tables that all public health laboratory services are offered the people of Florida. Table 13 shows the distribution of the biological products furnished by the laboratories of the Florida State Board of Health.

PARASITOLOGY. There were 92,258 examinations made for intestinal parasites. Hookworm ova were found in 19,262 specimens. Ascaris, Oxyuris, tapeworm, Trichiuris and Strongyloides were found in smaller numbers. The results of these examinations would indicate that much work still remains to be done to reduce the intestinal parasitic infestation in the State. Protozoan cysts were found in 8,240 specimens. Special culture media for the cultivation of Endamoeba histolytica is also prepared in the central laboratory and used as an aid in the diagnosis and study of amoeba.

Examinations of all feces include an examination for the ova and parasites of hookworm, Ascaris, Oxyuris, tapeworm, Trichiuris, Strongyloides, amoeba and other protozoa.

MALARIA. There was a decrease in the number of blood smears submitted for examination for malarial parasites. Of the 14,185 specimens received, forty-four were found positive. This would indicate a further downward trend in the incidence of malaria in the State.

DIPHTHERIA. Cultural studies were made on 13,995 nose and throat specimens for diphtheria and streptococci. There was a slight increase in the percentage of positives over the previous year, 317 giving positive results for diphtheria. In persistent carrier cases, virulence tests are performed in the central laboratory.

Fusiform bacilli and spirochaetes associated with Vincent's infection were found on 770 specimens from the throat and mouth.

TUBERCULOSIS. Examinations were made on 17,074 specimens of sputum for tubercle bacilli. Cultures are made only on specimens showing doubtful or atypical acidfast organisms or to confirm microscopic findings on some specimens showing typical tubercle bacilli. Limited personnel prohibits culturing all specimens. Animal inoculations are performed on selected cases when requested by the physician. All animal tests are made in the central laboratory.

AGGLUTINATION TESTS. A total of 33,097 tests for typhoid H and O agglutinins, paratyphoid A and B, Proteus OX19, Brucella infection, P. tularense and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever were run on specimens of blood submitted during the year. The results of the tests are reported to the physicians with an explanation of the agglutination titers on the reverse side of the report. All antigens used in this work are prepared in the central laboratory from stock strains obtained from the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

The heterophile agglutination test for infectious monoculeosis was performed on 48 specimens submitted for this test.

BLOOD CULTURES. Blood clots from specimens submitted for agglutination tests are cultured for E. typhosa and other specific micro-organisms. Such examinations were made on 4,855 specimens. Eberthella typhosa was isolated from nine specimens. Three specimens were positive for other organisms.

STOOL AND URINE CULTURES. There were 19,434 cultural examinations made for organisms causing enteric diseases. Eberthella typhosa was isolated from 85 specimens. Salmonella organisms were isolated from 229 specimens. The type of Salmonella isolated include:

- S. anatum
- S. bareilly
- S. bredeney
- S. berta
- S. carrau
- S. cerro
- S. cholerasuis-var. Kuzendorf
- S. derby
- S. florida
- S. give
- S. javiana
- S. litchfield
- S. manhattan
- S. meliagridis
- S. montivideo
- S. newington
- S. newport
- S. oranienberg
- S. oregon
- S. panama
- S. paratyphi B
- S. paratyphi B-var. java
- S. poona
- S. rubislaw
- S. sandiego
- S. sendai-var. miami
- S. seftenberg
- S. tennessee
- S. typhi-murium
- S. worthington

An increasing number of Salmonella strains are now being isolated in the laboratories. This is due perhaps to a greater interest on the part of the physicians in these diseases and to more efficient methods of isolation and identification than to an increase in the incidence of the infection. A fairly adequate assortment of group and specific antisera for cultural identification has been obtained. However, most of our strains have been either identified or confirmed by Dr. P. R. Edwards, National Salmonella Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

Isolations were made from 229 specimens for bacillary dysentery. The types isolated were Shigella alkalescens, Shigella boyd 88, Shigella dispar, Shigella flexner and Shigella sonne.

GONORRHEA. A total of 85,533 smears were examined for suspected gonorrhea and 22,079 cultures for the isolation of the gonococcus were made. This is an increase over the previous year of 7,569 smears and 11,074 cultures. A part of this increase is due to the establishment throughout the State, of health department clinics, venereal disease clinics and hospitals for the diagnosis and treatment of gonorrhea.

SYPHILIS. There were 817,290 tests made on blood specimens by the Kahn Standard, Eagle macroflocculation and Mazzini microflocculation technic during 1944. Kahn quantitative and qualitative tests were made on 10,019 spinal fluids. A test for globulin was made on 4,420 spinal fluids.

The central laboratory again participated in the annual Evaluation Study on Serodiagnostic tests for syphilis conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service. Our results were again approved. These studies have proved very valuable in evaluating the routine work.

RABIES. There was an increase shown in the number of specimens submitted for rabies and also in the number found positive. Of the 564 animal brains examined, 171 showed the presence of Negri bodies. The specimens included the brains of dogs, cats, calf, cows, coon, goat, pony, rabbits, rats, squirrels and a wild fox.

MISCELLANEOUS. Miscellaneous determinations include smears, cultures and other special examinations which could not be classified under the preceding headings.

WATER AND MILK ANALYSES. Bacteriological examinations were made on 13,640 samples of water requiring 32,683 tests. All tests were performed in accordance with Standard Methods for Water Analyses as outlined by the American Public Health Association. Chemical tests of water, sewage, sludge and industrial wastes were performed on 1,544 specimens.

A total of 18,489 examinations of milk and milk products were performed. Standard methods and equipment are used in all of the laboratories. One hundred and ninety bacteriological tests to determine the efficiency of the sterilization of milk bottles were performed during the year.

MEDIA. The continued growth of the laboratory work has resulted in an increase in the amount and types of media required. A total of 2,595 liters of various liquid and solid media were prepared in the central laboratory. This includes media for special studies, for miscellaneous examinations and for the preparation of diagnostic material.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. A few additions to equipment and supplies were made during the year. One large refrigerator was purchased for the Pensacola laboratory. A milk centrifuge and a glassware washing machine were added to the equipment in the Tampa laboratory. Other pieces of equipment are needed and will be added as soon as they again become available.

LABORATORY QUARTERS. In the last annual report the need for more space in the Pensacola branch laboratory was discussed. During the year some alterations to the building there were made and two rooms added to the working space allotted to the laboratory. This has relieved the crowded condition there. It is hoped that the remodeling of the Tampa laboratory will be started at an early date. Additional space to care for the increasing activities in that branch is badly needed. The construction of the laboratory building to house the central laboratory in Jacksonville, which was approved during 1942, has again been postponed. The activities of this Bureau have increased the need for more space. An urgent need is for space for the filing of records, many of which must be removed from the laboratory each year to accommodate incoming records.

LABORATORY PERSONNEL. The personnel situation is becoming acute since it is difficult to find trained workers for scientific positions and even more difficult to retain all types of workers since

in the present situation many can and do seek more lucrative positions elsewhere. Many of the workers have husbands in the Armed Forces and have followed them from one vicinity to another, remaining in a position only a few weeks to a few months.

FUTURE PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. No major changes were made in the types of work handled during the past year. Recommendations for new activities involve the problems of personnel and the ability to accept and handle a greater number of specimens with the continually changing personnel. Each increase in laboratory work of any sort will require the addition of new workers. It is recommended that any new types of work be undertaken at this time only if it is of immediate importance to the war effort or the civilian health essential to that effort.

During the past year one of our serologists was sent to the laboratory of Dr. Reuben L. Kahn to observe and study the newest developments in the Kahn technic. A senior bacteriologist studied the technic of the serological identification of Salmonella cultures in the laboratory of Dr. P. H. Edwards, University of Kentucky at Lexington, Kentucky.

LABORATORY VISITORS. Many persons visited the laboratories during the year. Some were making routine business calls while others were interested in the work of the laboratory. Many of these persons were from other States and from other countries.

The loyal support given by the entire force in order to handle the large volume of work is acknowledged.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES						
Total No. Specimens Exam.						92,258
Helminths ova					84,018	
Hookworm	19,262	60,212		1,837		
Ascaris	1,629					
Oxyuris	473					
Tapeworm	99					
Trichuris	499					
Strongyloides	7					
Protozoan cysts					8,240	
Endamoeba coli	4,736					
E. histolytica	471					
Endolimax nana	738					
Chilomastix mesnili	51					
Giardia lamblia	2,157					
Iodameba	87					
THROAT SPECIMENS						
Diphtheria						
Cultures	317	13,615		63	13,995	
Virulence Tests		1			1	
Vincent's angina	770	1,167		13	1,950	
Streptococcus	24	139			163	16,109
Malaria						
Tertian	41	14,089		52	14,182	
Estivo-autumnal	2				2	
Untyped	1				1	14,185
AGGLUTINATION TESTS						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	411	6,031	200	666	7,308	
"O" Agglutinins	158	6,281	90	2	6,531	
Paratyphoid A	40	2,010	33	1	2,084	
Paratyphoid B	45	2,001	28	1	2,075	
Weil-Felix	585	5,139	202	6	5,932	
Brucella abortus	143	5,510	51	119	5,823	
P. tularense	12	3,286	29	11	3,338	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever		6			6	33,097
CULTURES						
Blood						
Typhoid	9	4,830			4,839	
Salmonella	2				2	
Brucella	1	13			14	
Other organisms						4,855
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid	85	16,850		116	17,051	
Salmonella	229				229	
						17,280
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery	229	1,915			2,144	
						2,144
TUBERCULOSIS						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	2,214	13,961	158	741	17,074	
Fluorescent stain						
Cultures	239	538			777	
Animal inoculation					27	17,878
VENEREAL DISEASES						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	7,845	73,299	3,413	976	85,533	
Cultures	3,586	17,353		1,140	22,079	
Ophthalmia	18	259		3	280	107,892
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative	96,870	390,787	8,380	39,190	535,227	
Quantitative	25,347				25,347	
Verification test					403	
Evaluation test	156	184	6	5	351	561,328
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative	1,056	8,156	51	61	9,324	
Quantitative					673	9,997
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative	23,973	136,900	7,023	607	168,503	168,503
Evaluation test						

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES
FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944.—(Cont.)

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative	15,792	55,684	5,039	10,593	87,108	
Evaluation test	160	180	6	5	351	87,459
Darkfield	18	81		11	110	110
Chancroid		5			5	5
Granuloma inguinale						
RABIES						
Dogs	165	284		17	466	
Cats	5	63		1	69	
Other animals		28			28	
Wild fox	1				1	
Animal inoculations					2	566
MISCELLANEOUS						
Smears					178	
Cultures					246	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	5	143			148	
Infectious mononucleosis	1	43		4	48	
Leprosy	1	5			6	
Globulin cerebrospinal fluid					3,450	
Cell count spinal fluid					1,279	
						5,255
PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS						
Hemoglobin					2,510	
Protein cerebrospinal fluid					4,869	7,379
Blood Levels						

	No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	
WATER			
Bacteriological	13,640	32,683	32,683
Chemical			
Water	128	1,164	
Miscellaneous	44	101	
Sewage and polluted water	17	83	
Industrial waste	2	77	
Sand for screening	11	100	
Chlorine and Chloride determination	12	12	
Sterilizing solutions	7	7	1,544
MILK PRODUCTS			
Milk	3,944	14,208	
Cream	534	1,822	
Ice Cream	692	1,379	
Chocolate milk	194	515	
Cryoscope	60	71	
Malted milk	3	6	
Buttermilk	1	2	
Bottles for sterility	191	191	
Preservatives added	2	2	
Dairy alkalies	199	287	
Miscellaneous	6	6	18,489
MISCELLANEOUS			
Narcotics		356	
Solutions		873	
Meat for Trichinella spiralis		286	
Meat for preservatives		2	
Eating utensils—swab test		2,449	
Toxicology		9	
Flour analysis		2	
Blood alcohol		1	
Ant poison		1	3,979
			1,203,095

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF WORK DONE IN THE LABORATORIES DURING THE YEAR 1944

LABORATORY	EXAMINATIONS			
	Bacteriological	Serological	Milk and Water	TOTAL
CENTRAL: Jacksonville, Florida	207,863	403,814	26,118	637,795
BRANCHES: Tampa, Florida	49,177	218,562	3,263	271,002
Pensacola, Florida	16,730	24,492	849	42,071
Miami, Florida	39,116	180,419	20,989	240,524
Tallahassee, Florida	10,206		1,497	11,703
TOTAL	323,092	827,287	52,716	1,203,095

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL SUMMARY—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES						
Total No. Specimens Exam.					65,873	65,873
Helminths ova						
Hookworm	15,995	46,180		1,531		
Ascaris	1,326					
Oxyuris	365					
Tapeworm	75					
Trichuris	397					
Strongyloides	4				8,037	8,037
Protozoan cysts						
Endamoeba coli	4,624					
E. histolytica	465					
Endolimax nana	736					
Chilomastix mesnili	36					
Giardia lamblia	2,089					
Iodameba	87					
HROAT SPECIMENS						
Diphtheria					10,493	
Cultures	171	10,322			1	
Virulence Tests		1			796	
Vincent's angina	221	575			132	11,422
Streptococcus	16	116				
Malaria						
Tertian	26	10,412		9	10,447	
Estivo-autumnal	1				1	
Untyped						10,448
AGGLUTINATION TESTS						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	109	4,012	130	499	4,750	
"O" Agglutinins	69	4,085	55		4,209	
Paratyphoid A	6	589	8	1	604	
Paratyphoid B	7	577	9	1	594	
Weil-Felix	339	3,588	116	6	4,049	
Brucella abortus	75	3,776	45	9	3,905	
P. tularense	7	2,359	23	11	2,400	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever		4			4	20,515
CULTURES						
Blood						
Typhoid	8	4,767			4,775	
Salmonella	1				1	
Brucella	1	13			14	
Other organisms						4,790
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid	77	14,585		58	14,720	
Salmonella	176				176	14,896
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery	226	1,896			2,122	2,122
TUBERCULOSIS						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	1,662	10,228	145	415	12,450	
Fluorescent stain						
Cultures	236	534			770	
Animal inoculation					27	13,247
VENEREAL DISEASES						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	3,935	40,755		238	44,928	
Cultures	13	174		23	210	
Ophthalmia	10	128		3	141	45,279
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative	67,323	227,169	1,997	33,370	329,859	
Quantitative	20,273				20,273	
Verification test	176				176	
Evaluation test	156	184	6	5	351	350,659
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative	641	5,238		37	5,916	
Quantitative	372				372	6,288
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative						
Evaluation test						

TABLE 3.—ANNUAL SUMMARY—REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative	7,244	28,965	547	9,760	46,516	
Evaluation test	160	180	6	5	351	46,867
Darkfield	3	27		3	33	33
Chancroid		4			4	4
Granuloma inguinale						
RABIES						
Dogs	160	248		14	422	
Cats	4	54			58	
Other animals		25			25	
Animal inoculations		2			2	507
MISCELLANEOUS						
Smears					46	
Cultures					193	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	123			124	
Infectious mononucleosis	1	43		4	48	
Leprosy		1			1	
Globulin cerebrospinal fluid					3,450	3,862
PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS						
Hemoglobin					2,051	
Protein cerebrospinal fluid					3,548	5,599
Blood Levels						

	No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	
WATER			
Bacteriological	9,060	22,180	22,180
Chemical			
Water	126	1,162	
Miscellaneous	28	85	
Sewage and Polluted Water	17	83	
Industrial Waste	2	77	
Sand for screening	11	100	1,507
MILK PRODUCTS			
Milk	673	2,280	
Cream	8	18	
Ice Cream	27	72	
Chocolate milk	19	38	
Cryoscope	8	8	
Malted milk	3	6	
Buttermilk	1	2	
Bottles for sterility	7	7	2,431
MISCELLANEOUS			
Narcotics		356	
Solutions		873	1,229
			637,795

TABLE 4.—CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA—1944

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES															
Helminths Ova															
Hookworm:	Pos.	1,148	1,269	2,349	1,718	1,116	978	922	1,044	951	1,545	1,984	971	15,995	
	Neg.	3,649	3,591	6,029	4,983	4,109	3,309	2,660	2,974	2,957	4,216	4,766	2,935	46,178	
	Unsat.	89	108	258	169	100	116	72	81	87	170	172	109	1,531	
Ascaris:		141	140	201	145	87	58	62	58	40	101	198	95	1,326	
Oxyuris		24	30	53	27	19	9	25	36	19	57	42	24	365	
Tapeworm															
H. nana		8	9	8	2	3	5	2	2	3	7	11	6	66	
H. diminunata								1	2	1	2	1		7	
T. saginata		1												1	
T. solium				1										1	
Trichiuris		20	7	81	45	61	26	28	35	23	25	26	20	397	
Strongyloides											2	1	1	4	
Trichonomas hominis		1								1				2	65,873
Protozoan Cysts															
Endamoeba coli		324	479	595	349	321	292	248	363	302	460	611	280	4,624	
E. histolytica		35	58	41	19	38	31	39	30	25	46	70	33	465	
Endolimax nana		61	94	79	30	58	58	43	75	59	70	62	47	736	
Chilomastix mesnili		1	3	2	1	4	2	4	5	5	2	6	1	36	
Giardia lamblia		151	175	152	77	185	154	195	158	186	289	239	128	2,089	
Iodameba		9	10	6	3		6	5	12	6	14	10	6	87	8,037
THROAT SPECIMENS															
Diphtheria:	Pos.	20	8	4	6	3	4	13	18	30	43	16	6	171	
	Neg.	783	1,050	895	788	782	532	556	790	1,218	1,266	1,156	506	10,322	10,493
Virulence Test:	Neg.			1										1	1
Vincent's Angina:	Pos.	9	6	10	14	12	11	5	7	35	58	39	15	221	
	Neg.	27	37	48	40	28	28	34	41	82	91	76	43	575	796
								1	2		3	5		16	
Streptococcus:	Pos.	2	3												
	Neg.	5	6	17	8	16	5	10	12	8	10	9	10	116	132
MALARIA:	Pos.	3	1	4	3	1	1	5		2	1	4	2	27	
	Neg.	910	1,082	1,338	1,239	875	766	746	938	953	685	551	329	10,412	
	Unsat.	1	1		2		1	1	2				1	9	10,448
AGGLUTINATION TESTS:															
Typhoid															
"H" Agglutinins:															
	Pos.	8	12	11	7	7	6	21	9	4	8	9	7	109	
	Neg.	212	225	270	278	390	377	464	497	421	329	334	215	4,012	
	Partial	8	9	13	11	10	9	12	19	15	12	6	6	130	
	Unsat.	11	11	20	35	33	65	93	70	99	36	16	10	499	4,750

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, FOR YEAR 1944

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
AGGLUTINATION TESTS:															
Typhoid															
"O" Agglutinins															
	Pos.	4	8	9	7	3	2	7	9	4	8	6	2	69	
	Neg.	217	231	274	285	397	381	478	510	429	338	328	217	4,085	
	Partial	7	5	7	3	3	4	8	4	4	1	4	5	55	4,209
Para typhoid A:															
	Pos.							2	2	2				6	
	Neg.	45	44	26	28	50	60	104	76	53	34	39	30	589	
	Partial	2		1				2		1			2	8	
	Unsat.			1										1	604
Para typhoid B:															
	Pos.							2	3	2				7	
	Neg.	44	42	25	28	48	60	103	72	53	32	39	31	577	
	Partial	3	1					1		1	2		1	9	
	Unsat.			1										1	594
Weil-Felix:	Pos.	9	10	9	15	20	35	68	44	33	24	38	34	339	
	Neg.	178	198	231	229	321	323	418	487	401	309	284	209	3,588	
	Partial	6	3	5	4	19	18	20	14	9	2	10	6	116	
	Unsat.							1	2	3				6	4,049
Brucella abortus:															
	Pos.	7	8	2	9	5	9	6	7	5	7	5	5	75	
	Neg.	202	211	251	242	333	352	450	494	381	306	318	236	3,776	
	Partial	1	7	2	5	4	2	4	4	3	5	4	4	45	
	Unsat.	1	2	1				1	2	2				9	3,905
P. tularense:	Pos.				1	1	1	2				2		7	
	Neg.	136	137	163	165	223	217	267	286	219	193	215	138	2,359	
	Partial	1			2	1	4	5	3	3		2	2	23	
	Unsat.	1		2			2	3	2	1				11	2,400
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever:															
	Neg.					1	2			1				4	4
CULTURES															
Blood															
Typhoid:	Pos.			1		1				1	4	1		8	
	Neg.	278	293	328	341	458	452	542	583	456	334	406	296	4,767	
Salmonella Para typhoid B:															
	Pos.				1									1	
Brucella:	Pos.		1											1	
	Neg.	1	1	2	1	1				2	2	2	1	13	4,790

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, FOR YEAR 1944 (Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
AGGLUTINATION TESTS:														
CULTURES														
Stool and Urine:														
Typhoid: Pos.		5	13	6	2	4	11	18	4	10		4	77	
Neg.	1,094	1,307	1,407	1,074	1,056	1,015	1,163	1,312	1,609	1,156	1,398	994	14,585	
Unsat.	1	3		3	2	6	2	2	4	6	26	3	58	14,720
Salmonella:														
S. anatum		3	1				1	3	5	1	1	6	21	
S. bareilly		1		1			1	1	2				6	
S. berta	3												3	
S. bredeney									1		1	2	4	
S. carrau							1						1	
S. cerro												1	1	
S. cholera suis var Kuzendorf			1										1	
S. derby	6	1	1	1	3	1			1		3		17	
S. florida									1				1	
S. give			1						1			1	3	
S. javiana										1			1	
S. litchfield		1			1			1	3		1		7	
S. manhattan			1								1		2	
S. meleagridis		1					2	1	1			1	3	
S. montevideo	9	2	1	1							1		16	
S. newington	1	1	1			2	2	1	6	1		8	4	
S. newport	1	2	2					3	3	7		1	25	
S. oranienberg				1							2		14	
S. oregon										2			3	
S. panama						1				1			2	
S. paratyphi B.												1	2	
S. paratyphi B. var. java		1	2										4	
S. poona		1								1			1	
S. rubislaw										1			1	
S. sandiego		1											2	
S. sendai						1		9				1	12	
S. senftenberg var. miami				1			1						1	
S. tennessee	1				3			5	2	2		2	1	
S. typhi-murium										1			14	
S. worthington											1	1	1	
Undetermined													2	176

TABLE 4.—CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA—1944

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
AGGLUTINATION TESTS:														
CULTURES														
Stool														
Bacillary														
Dysentery: Pos.														
S. alkalescens	6	4	11	5	5	1	2		7	3	9	16	69	
S. boyd 88	8	2	91	10	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	125	
S. dispar		1	1			1		1	2			2	8	
S. flexner			6	5	3	2		1		1		3	21	
S. sonne							1	2					3	
Neg.	29	37	634	410	240	41	125	110	109	133	26	2	1,896	2,122
TUBERCULOSIS														
Microscopic: Pos.	142	141	126	111	148	135	253	153	131	121	113	88	1,662	
Neg.	871	973	803	851	898	960	900	803	976	756	826	611	10,228	
Doubtful	29	10	3	7	10	9	13	20	30	11	2	1	145	
Unsat.	42	33	18	25	26	30	27	33	45	29	63	44	415	12,450
Cultures:	91	69	54	21	71	78	42	80	65	36	39	124	770	770
Animal Inoculation		1	1	5	2	1	4		2	4	2	5	27	27
GONORRHEA														
Smears: Pos.	289	353	388	309	366	356	308	379	334	325	290	238	3,935	
Neg.	3,377	4,376	4,421	3,445	3,632	3,800	3,243	3,647	2,992	3,136	2,710	1,976	40,755	
Unsat.	18	26	22	17	17	12	16	25	16	23	22	24	238	44,928
Cultures: Pos.				1	4	1					3	3	13	
Neg.	24	28	16	9	11	14	21	19	7	5	7	13	174	
Unsat.	2		3	6	2	1		1	1	1	3	3	23	210
OPHTHALMIA: Pos.	1				2			1		2	1	3	10	
Neg.	8	7	8	8	9	4	13	18	15	19	12	7	128	
Unsat.		1				2							3	141
SYPHILIS														
Kahn														
Blood														
Qualitative: Pos.	6,825	6,625	8,144	5,879	5,682	4,793	5,035	5,243	5,257	4,852	5,485	3,503	67,323	
Neg.	21,391	21,519	22,794	17,584	18,311	17,277	18,543	19,258	19,148	17,160	19,145	15,039	227,169	
Doubtful	185	283	221	201	278	232	137	108	77	89	112	74	1,997	
Unsat.	1,788	2,030	2,161	2,250	2,694	5,292	3,041	3,937	4,149	3,195	1,727	1,106	33,370	329,859
Quantitative: Pos.	1,349	1,584	2,244	1,668	1,765	1,717	1,763	1,654	1,854	1,680	1,636	1,359	20,273	20,273
Verification Test:	4	17	20	19	9	6	11	22	16	7	17	28	176	176
Evaluation Test													156	
Pos.	114	42											184	
Neg.	170	14											6	
Doubtful	4	2											5	351
Unsat.	5													

TABLE 4.—CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA—1944

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
SYPHILIS															
Spinal Fluid															
Qualitative:	Pos.	49	61	81	62	42	53	43	49	55	58	55	33	641	
	Neg.	271	479	516	401	393	481	496	550	488	417	383	363	5,238	
	Unsat.	2	1	2	1	1	7	7	1	5	4	1	5	37	5,916
Quantitative:	Pos.	28	31	49	39	21	41	22	34	27	38	24	18	372	372
Mazzini															
Blood															
Qualitative:	Pos.	878	1,131	499	483	678	857	612	584	541	375	344	262	7,244	
	Neg.	2,074	1,854	2,563	1,970	1,864	3,852	3,177	3,541	3,614	1,810	1,567	1,079	28,965	
	Doubtful	30	18	27	89	94	47	49	85	40	22	27	19	547	
	Unsat.	311	354	623	715	867	2,177	974	947	1,522	657	325	288	9,760	46,516
Evaluation Test															
	Pos.	117	43											160	
	Neg.	166	14											180	
	Doubtful	5	1											6	
	Unsat.	5												5	351
Darkfield:	Pos.		1		1							1		3	
	Neg.	1	2		3	3			1	3		9	5	27	
	Unsat.					1	1			1				3	33
Chanchroid		1			1			1			1			4	4
RABIES															
Dog:	Pos.	19	17	17	12	12	8	20	10	12	11	10	12	160	
	Neg.	17	29	29	25	15	21	23	23	20	20	16	10	248	
	Unsat.	1		1		1	1		4	3	1	2		14	
Cat:	Pos.						1	1			1		1	4	
	Neg.	6	2	1		8	4	5	7	3	5	7	6	54	
Other animals:	Neg.	3	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	2		1	2	25	505
Animal Inoculations					2									2	2
LEPROSY:	Neg.									1				1	1
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS:	Pos.					1								1	
	Neg.	4		5	25	53	6	4		1		9	16	123	124
HEMOGLOBIN		134	154	163	96	227	175	208	188	206	179	209	112	2,051	2,051
PROTEIN-Cerebrospinal fluid		211	212	304	324	272	328	317	325	349	346	263	297	3,548	3,548
GLOBULIN-Cerebrospinal fluid		211	212	302	323	270	327	317	324	347	343	261	213	3,450	3,450
INFECTIOUS MONO-NUCLEOSIS:	Pos.												1	1	
	Neg.	2	2	3	4	1	3	10	8	2	3	2	3	43	
	Unsat.				2								2	4	48

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL LABORATORY, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, FOR YEAR 1944 (Continued)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
MISCELLANEOUS														
Microscopic:	2	1	1	4	6	4	5	3	3	3	7	7	46	46
Cultures:	15	22	15	12	20	29	18	10	10	7	24	11	193	193
Solutions:	101	53	169	42	57	70	76	48	79	69	61	48	873	873
Narcotics	78		51	104	12	16	47	10	10	25	3		356	356
WATER														
Bacteriological:	1,930	1,650	1,988	1,762	1,924	1,942	1,896	2,300	2,228	1,698	1,630	1,232	22,180	22,180
Chemical														
Water:	300	294	28	48	49	137	56	42	16	26	108	58	1,162	
Miscellaneous:	17	28	32	103	27	16	48	8	2		2	62	345	1,507
MILK PRODUCTS														
Milk:	133	186	161	141	190	239	525	287	104	60	116	138	2,280	
Cream:				6	4	2		6					18	
Ice Cream:						10	8	54					72	
Chocolate milk:	2	2	2	4	4	6	2	8	2	2	2	2	38	
Buttermilk				2									2	
Malted milk:				2	2			2					6	
Cryoscope	4									1		4	8	
Bottles for sterility												6	7	2,431
TOTAL	53,820	55,992	65,081	52,109	52,521	55,432	52,415	56,220	56,174	50,112	51,279	36,640	637,795	637,795

TABLE 5.—REPORT OF LABORATORIES—TAMPA BRANCH FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES						
Total No. Specimens Exam.						13,245
Helminths ova					13,242	
Hookworm	2,648	9,996		191		
Ascaris	262					
Oxyuris	46					
Tapeworm	12					
Trichuris	87					
Strongyloides					3	
Protozoan cysts						
Endamoeba coli						
E. histolytica		3				
Endolimax nana						
Chilomastix mesnili						
Giardia lamblia						
Iodameba						
THROAT SPECIMENS						
Diphtheria						
Cultures	60	2,403		30	2,493	
Virulence Tests						
Vincent's angina	291	433		1	725	
Streptococcus	1	1			2	3,220
Malaria						
Tertian	7	1,436		21	1,464	
Estivo-autumnal						
Untyped						1,464
AGGLUTINATION TESTS						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	126	734	59	150	1,069	
"O" Agglutinins	23	799	26	2	850	
Paratyphoid A	21	696	25		742	
Paratyphoid B	20	703	19		742	
Weil-Felix	207	756	60		1,023	
Brucella abortus	14	676	4		694	
P. tularense	3	317	6		326	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever		1			1	5,447
CULTURES						
Blood						
Typhoid	1	55			56	
Salmonella	1				1	
Brucella						
Other organisms						57
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid	6	668		21	695	
Salmonella	25				25	720
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery	3	2			5	5
TUBERCULOSIS						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	138	1,638		51	1,827	
Fluorescent stain						
Cultures						
Animal inoculation						1,827
VENEREAL DISEASES						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	1,157	14,104		121	15,382	
Cultures	666	5,397		13	6,076	
Ophthalmia	5	126			131	21,589
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative	12,502	87,091	2,250	808	102,651	
Quantitative	3,365				3,365	
Verification test					227	
Evaluation test						106,243
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative	202	1,107	8	13	1,330	
Quantitative	208				208	1,538
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative	14,107	86,558	1,229	50	101,944	
Evaluation test						101,944

TABLE 5.—REPORT OF LABORATORIES—TAMPA BRANCH FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944—(Cont.)

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative	2,196	5,243	1,141	257	8,837	
Evaluation test						8,837
Darkfield	2	13		2	17	17
Chancroid		1			1	1
Granuloma inguinale						
RABIES						
Dogs	1	20		3	24	
Cats		6		1	7	
Wild Fox	1				1	
Other animals		3			3	
Animal inoculations						35
MISCELLANEOUS						
Smears		101			101	
Cultures		18			18	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	4	20			24	
Leprosy	1	4			5	148
PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS						
Hemoglobin					81	
Protein cerebrospinal fluids					1,321	
Blood Levels						1,402

	No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	
WATER			
Bacteriological	500	1,095	1,095
Chemical			
Water			
Miscellaneous			
MILK PRODUCTS			
Milk	553	2,037	
Cream	1	1	
Ice Cream	24	34	
Chocolate milk	48	96	
Cryoscope			2,168
MISCELLANEOUS			
			271,002

TABLE 6.—TAMPA BRANCH LABORATORY—TAMPA, FLORIDA—1944

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES:															
Helminths Ova															
Hookworm:	Pos.	381	262	275	176	393	105	123	127	109	276	215	206	2,648	
	Neg.	897	1,140	1,086	903	1,042	486	515	664	535	1,027	952	750	9,996	
	Unsat.		1	2	1	183					4			191	
Ascaris		12	19	16	36	41	14	13	29	19	9	17	37	262	
Oxyuris		4	7	8		6	1	5		1	7	4	3	46	
Tapeworm			1	5		5		1						12	
Trichuris		7	10	14		8	3	11		3	11	14	6	87	13,242
Protozoan cysts															
E. histolytica:	Neg.			2	1									3	3
THROAT SPECIMENS															
Diphtheria:	Pos.	3		4	1	1	3	3	6	3	6	12	18	60	
	Neg.	214	134	157	116	165	166	135	194	336	283	262	241	2,403	
	Unsat.	4	1					4	11	6	1	2	1	30	2,493
Vincent's Angina:															
	Pos.	54	31	34	21	25	17	24	20	18	21	14	12	291	
	Neg.	42	63	62	35	40	38	29	25	19	27	27	26	433	
	Unsat.	1								1				1	725
Streptococcus:	Pos.									1				1	2
	Neg.												1	7	
MALARIA:	Pos.	1		1	1			1	2						
	Neg.	91	139	152	136	131	126	126	139	123	132	99	42	1,436	
	Unsat.	1		1		14		2		1	2			21	1,464
AGGLUTINATION TESTS:															
Typhoid															
"H" Agglutinins:	Pos.	4	1	5	2	16	12	11	23	6	23	13	10	126	
	Neg.	64	29	53	37	56	81	74	82	71	58	70	59	734	
	Partial		1	2	4	5	8	2	6	4	10	14	3	59	
	Unsat.		1	2	7	22	47	32	21	7	9	2		150	1,069
"O" Agglutinins:	Pos.		1	4	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	4	1	23	
	Neg.		30	51	41	75	93	84	106	78	85	89	67	799	
	Partial			2	1		6	2	3	2	2	4	4	26	
	Unsat.			2										2	850
Para typhoid A:															
	Pos.			2	1	5	2		1	2	6	2		21	
	Neg.	34	31	55	40	62	68	58	71	57	66	84	70	696	
	Partial					3		1	1		7	12	1	25	742

TABLE 6.—TAMPA BRANCH LABORATORY—TAMPA, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
AGGLUTINATION TESTS:															
Para typhoid B:															
	Pos.			2	4	1	2	2	3		4	1	1	20	
	Neg.	34	31	55	37	65	68	57	70	56	69	94	67	703	
	Partial					4				3	6	3	3	19	742
Weil-Felix:	Pos.	6	4	1	10	12	29	26	32	23	20	32	12	207	
	Neg.	32	37	55	37	69	75	72	93	66	87	78	55	756	
	Partial	1		1	3	7	8	11	11	5	3	6	4	60	1,023
Brucella abortus:															
	Pos.	2	1	1	1		3			1		1	4	14	
	Neg.	30	27	59	38	62	72	49	76	56	72	85	50	676	
	Partial					1					1	2		4	694
P. tularense:	Pos.								1		1		1	3	
	Neg.	9	10	16	8	18	28	35	42	39	39	50	23	317	
	Partial									2	1	2	1	6	326
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever:															
	Neg.						1							1	1
CULTURES															
Blood															
Typhoid:	Pos.			1										1	
	Neg.	1		54										55	
Salmonella:	Pos.			1										1	57
Stool and Urine															
Typhoid:	Pos.	1	1			1	1		2					6	
	Neg.	79	59		39	40	33	50	51	35	70	110	102	668	
	Unsat.	1			1	3	1	6		2	2	4	1	21	
Salmonella:	Pos.									2	13	9	1	25	720
Stool															
Bacillary Dysentery:															
	Pos.		1										2	3	
	Neg.			2										2	5
TUBERCULOSIS															
Microscopic:	Pos.	8	6	10	22	7	16	18	26	16	3	3	3	138	
	Neg.	100	114	126	124	121	177	192	119	157	142	138	128	1,638	
	Unsat.	3	1	5				12	1	5	9	11	4	51	1,827
GONORRHEA															
Smears:	Pos.	115	101	110	110	102	85	83	117	71	86	91	86	1,157	
	Neg.	931	1,000	1,067	1,055	1,443	1,669	1,474	1,510	1,065	1,133	1,020	737	14,104	
	Unsat.	9	4	12	10	15	4	2	28	8	13	5	11	121	15,382

TABLE 6.—TAMPA BRANCH LABORATORY—TAMPA, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
GONORRHEA															
Cultures:	Pos.	115	82	81	103	85	63	67	46	2	7	7	8	666	
	Neg.	364	388	400	444	785	1,097	959	792	45	40	42	41	5,397	
	Unsat.	1	2	3	3	1		3						13	6,076
OPHTHALMIA:	Pos.	1	2			1		1						5	
	Neg.	7	6	7	9	5	10	20	18	22	14	5	3	126	131
SYPHILIS															
Kahn															
Blood															
Qualitative															
	Pos.	1,465	1,439	1,443	1,177	1,177	901	842	874	848	897	777	662	12,502	
	Neg.	7,215	7,403	6,874	6,239	7,230	7,511	7,488	7,883	7,271	7,638	7,498	6,841	87,091	
	Doubtful	263	236	227	187	216	172	190	163	182	170	143	101	2,250	
	Unsat.	53	51	132	47	52	55	65	67	138	54	59	35	808	
Quantitative:		210	257	319	283	282	280	278	281	308	292	306	269	3,365	
Verification Tests:		58	38	62	34	16	5	5	2	1	2	2	2	227	106,243
Spinal Fluid															
Qualitative:															
	Pos.	15	13	27	13	28	13	19	13	19	11	21	10	202	
	Neg.	70	92	98	73	103	104	78	116	107	84	99	83	1,107	
	Doubtful		1				1				2	4		8	
	Unsat.		2	1					6				4	13	
Quantitative:															
	Pos.	14	12	33	11	26	24	17	17	16	10	20	8	208	1,538
Eagle															
Blood															
Qualitative:	Pos.	1,269	1,392	1,460	1,125	1,246	1,203	1,096	1,099	1,112	1,146	1,060	899	14,107	
	Neg.	7,458	7,546	6,968	6,377	7,242	7,278	7,322	7,735	7,190	7,481	7,309	6,652	86,558	
	Doubtful	191	139	116	100	136	104	109	71	84	78	54	47	1,229	
	Unsat.	33	11	4	2									50	101,944
Mazzini															
Blood															
Qualitative:	Pos.	102	112	78	202	178	155	130	171	253	311	250	254	2,196	
	Neg.	528	459	555	406	473	880	586	446	441	177	160	132	5,243	
	Doubtful	89	79	104	84	120	134	108	122	86	63	86	66	1,141	
	Unsat.	6	7	12	28	26	40	30	28	51	15	9	5	257	8,837
Darkfield:	Pos.								1	1				2	
	Neg.		1		2	2	1		2	1		3	1	13	
	Unsat.								1				1	2	17
Chancroid:	Neg.		1											1	1

TABLE 6.—TAMPA BRANCH LABORATORY—TAMPA, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
RABIES															
Dog:	Pos.			1										1	
	Neg.	1	2	1	3	1	4		1	4	1	1	1	20	
	Unsat.				1		1	1						3	
Cat:	Neg.	1	1				1		1	1		1		6	
	Unsat.						1							1	
Wild fox	Pos.								1					1	
Other animals:	Neg.				2	1								3	35
LEPROSY:	Pos.			1										1	
	Neg.		1				3							4	5
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS:	Pos.		2	2										4	
	Neg.		13	3		2	1	1						20	24
HEMOGLOBIN:		6	12	16	7	6	6	9	5	3	4	3	4	81	81
PROTEIN-CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID:		85	108	126	86	131	118	97	133	126	97	124	90	1,321	1,321
MISCELLANEOUS															
Microscopic:		3	14	29	21	6	7	6	4	3	2	4	2	101	
Cultures:				2	1				11	3	1			18	119
WATER															
Bacteriological:		92	117	92	73	59	77	99	135	121	126	72	32	1,095	1,095
MILK PRODUCTS															
Milk:		238	208	227	259	148	174	104	204	88	116	124	147	2,037	
Cream:						1								1	
Ice Cream:		16	11	1							6			34	
Chocolate milk:			16	10		14	8	6	8	10	8	8	8	96	2,168
TOTAL:		23,145	23,575	23,089	20,462	24,069	23,983	23,082	24,172	21,552	22,703	21,908	19,262	271,002	271,002

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES—MIAMI BRANCH—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES						2,600
Total No. Specimens Exam.					2,412	
Helminths ova	230	2,202		89		
Hookworm	19					
Ascaris	47					
Oxyuris	9					
Tapeworm	13					
Trichuris	3					
Strongyloides					188	
Protozoan cysts	111					
Endamoeba coli	2					
E. histolytica	2					
Endolimax nana	15					
Chilomastix mesnili	58					
Giardia lamblia						
Iodameba						
THROAT SPECIMENS						
Diphtheria						
Cultures	43	453		12	508	
Virulence Tests						
Vincent's angina	61	53			114	
Streptococcus	7	19			26	648
Malaria						
Tertian	4	1,185		14	1,203	
Estivo-autumnal	1				1	
Untyped	1				1	1,205
AGGLUTINATION TESTS						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	170	1,093	6	1	1,270	
"O" Agglutinins	61	1,202	7		1,270	
Paratyphoid A	12	651			663	
Paratyphoid B	16	647			663	
Weil-Felix	32	703	26		761	
Brucella abortus	54	951	2	110	1,117	
P. tularense	2	563			565	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever		1			1	6,310
CULTURES						
Blood						
Typhoid		8			8	
Salmonella						
Brucella						
Other organisms						8
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid	2	1,590		37	1,629	
Salmonella	28	7			35	1,664
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery		17			17	17
TUBERCULOSIS						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	363	1,683		265	2,311	
Fluorescent stain	3	4			7	
Cultures						2,318
Animal inoculation						
VENEREAL DISEASES						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	1,603	8,180	2,220	148	12,151	
Cultures	1,862	5,946		225	8,033	
Ophthalmia						20,184
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative	14,653	67,975	3,489	4,686	90,803	
Quantitative	1,528				1,528	
Verification test						
Evaluation test						92,331
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative	179	1,503	43	11	1,736	
Quantitative	93				93	1,829
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative	9,866	50,342	5,794	557	66,559	
Evaluation test						66,559

TABLE 7.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES—MIAMI BRANCH—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944.—(Cont.)

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative	3,488	13,838	2,048	326	19,700	
Evaluation test						19,700
Darkfield	13	41		6	60	60
Chancroid						
Granuloma inguinale						
RABIES						
Dogs	3	13			16	16
Cats						
Other animals						
Animal inoculations						
MISCELLANEOUS						
Smears	3	9			12	
Cultures	19	15		1	35	
Spinal fluid cell count					1,279	1,326

PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS		
Hemoglobin	10	
Protein cerebrospinal fluids		
Blood Levels		10

	No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	
WATER			
Bacteriological	3,965	8,494	8,494
Chemical			
Water	2	2	
Miscellaneous	16	16	
Chloride and Chlorine determination	12	12	
Sterilizing Solutions	7	7	37
MILK PRODUCTS			
Milk	2,434	8,471	
Cream	521	1,795	
Ice Cream	639	1,269	
Chocolate milk	127	381	
Cryoscope	52	63	
Bottle Counts for sterility	184	184	
Preservatives added	2	2	
Dairy alkalies	199	287	
Miscellaneous	6	6	12,458
MISCELLANEOUS			
Meat for Trichinella spiralis		286	
Meat for preservatives		2	
Eating utensil—swab test		2,449	
Toxicology		9	
Flour analysis		2	
Blood alcohol		1	
Ant poison		1	2,750
			240,524

TABLE 8.—MIAMI BRANCH LABORATORY—MIAMI, FLORIDA—1944

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES															
Helminths Ova															
Hookworm:	Pos.	4	23	43	20	13	9	25	26	20	28	11	8	230	
	Neg.	122	130	222	135	173	100	142	218	192	238	189	141	2,002	
	Unsat.	3	2	19	10	4	4	4	8	12	11	7	5	89	
Ascaris		2	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	1	2		19	
Oxyuris		9	7	5	3	4		1	3	2	5	6	2	47	
Tapeworm		1	2	2		2			2					9	
Trichiuris			1		3	1					5	1	2	13	
Strongyloides						1					1	1		3	2,412
Protozoan Cysts															
Endamoeba coli			2	26	15	20	7	2	11	5	11	8	4	111	
E. histolytica								1					1	2	
Endolimax nana					1								1	2	
Chilomastix mesnili		1	2	2	2	1		3			1	2	1	15	
Giardia lamblia		2	6	10	1	12	4	1	10	6	3	2	1	58	188
THROAT SPECIMENS															
Diphtheria:	Pos.	5	8		1	2	2	14	10				1	43	
	Neg.	94	59	28	26	21	42	18	37	56	40	13	19	453	
	Unsat.	3	2	3						1	1	1	1	12	508
Vincent's Angina															
	Pos.	7	14	6	2	2	5	3	4	4	6	4	4	61	
	Neg.	4	6	5		1	6	3	3	3	8	9	5	53	114
Streptococcus:	Pos.			3						1	2	1		7	
	Neg.	1				5	4	2			5	1	1	19	26
MALARIA:	Pos.						3		1		1		1	6	
	Neg.	251	81	136	129	81	59	66	84	64	94	96	44	1,185	
	Unsat.		3	2	1	4		3		1				14	1,205
AGGLUTINATION TESTS															
Typhoid															
"H" Agglutinins:															
	Pos.	24	20	7	15	24	13	14	7	19	5	13	9	170	
	Neg.	57	73	108	93	102	100	99	130	100	83	87	61	1,093	
	Partial	6												6	
	Unsat.							1						1	1,270
"O" Agglutinins:															
	Pos.	10	6	4	3	5	1	7	1	10	3	7	4	61	
	Neg.	70	87	111	105	121	112	107	136	109	85	93	66	1,202	
	Partial	7												7	1,270
Para typhoid A:	Pos.	1	3	1	2	2		1		1	1			12	
	Neg.	39	45	56	61	61	70	69	64	82	36	34	34	651	663

TABLE 8.—MIAMI BRANCH LABORATORY—MIAMI, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
AGGLUTINATION TESTS															
Para typhoid B:	Pos.		4	2	2	4		1		2	1			16	
	Neg.	40	44	55	61	59	70	69	64	81	36	34	34	647	663
Weil-Felix:	Pos.	2	2	6		2	6	7	2	2	3			32	
	Neg.	31	47	55	63	68	83	72	81	78	44	45	36	703	
	Partial	9	2	1	2			4	4	3	1			26	761
Brucella abortus:															
	Pos.	6	6	7	5	5	4	6	3	4	5	3		54	
	Neg.	55	60	92	92	79	92	85	101	96	67	72	60	951	
	Partial												2	2	
	Unsat.	2	7	14	13	5	10	17	12	8	12	7	3	110	1,117
P. tularense:	Pos.									1		1		2	
	Neg.	28	42	49	52	61	63	55	55	73	37	25	23	563	565
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever:									1					1	1
CULTURES															
Blood															
Typhoid:	Neg.							1	1	4	2			8	8
Stool and Urine															
Typhoid:	Pos.						1			1				2	
	Neg.	68	136	158	114	152	119	252	93	121	125	148	104	1,590	
	Unsat.		1	1	6	1		4	15	6	2	1		37	1,629
Salmonella:	Pos.	1				5	22							28	
	Neg.								7					7	35
Stool															
Bacillary Dysentery:	Neg.	1		1				12				3		17	17
TUBERCULOSIS															
Microscopic:	Pos.	19	16	33	41	23	33	30	41	18	49	26	34	363	
	Neg.	105	101	157	120	150	98	248	148	93	174	157	132	1,683	
	Unsat.	5	21	15	73	15	9	45	10	8	11	9	44	265	2,311
CULTURES:	Pos.		2						1					3	
	Neg.		4											4	7
GONORRHEA															
Smears:	Pos.	92	149	156	122	125	195	155	138	136	123	121	91	1,603	
	Neg.	833	629	685	558	1,034	569	507	816	708	688	632	521	8,180	
	Doubtful	145	214	221	216	211	222	191	154	123	183	186	154	2,220	
	Unsat.	14	19	11	11	15	14	12	16	15	4	10	7	148	12,511
Cultures:	Pos.	258	151	178	143	153	209	151	156	127	97	142	97	1,862	
	Neg.	502	504	540	451	902	448	401	622	410	370	434	362	5,946	
	Unsat.	26	22	30	20	23	20	22	7	37	7	5	6	225	8,033

TABLE 8.—MIAMI BRANCH LABORATORY—MIAMI, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
SYPHILIS														
Kahn														
Blood														
Qualitative: Pos.	1,876	1,588	1,898	834	1,026	842	1,002	1,247	1,150	1,346	1,094	750	14,653	
Neg.	6,603	5,780	7,057	7,139	6,323	5,754	6,654	5,307	5,230	5,765	7,293	70	67,975	
Doubtful	486	407	307	167	182	162	202	196	214	365	311	490	3,489	
Unsat.	197	212	346	380	471	567	820	491	447	590	158	7	4,686	90,803
Quantitative: Pos.	234	133	118	33	68	103	127	125	77	128	141	241	1,528	1,528
Spinal fluid														
Qualitative: Pos.	15	21	20	8	13	13	20	12	10	19	5	23	179	
Neg.	137	135	133	143	171	132	146	93	79	122	143	69	1,503	
Doubtful					2	1	5	2	3	15	9	6	43	
Unsat.		7		2	1							1	11	
Quantitative: Pos.	8	15	8	5	6	5	14	4	8	9	2	9	93	1,829
Eagle														
Blood														
Quantitative:														
Pos.	961	1,044	1,348	590	866	638	588	909	834	1,166	232	690	9,866	
Neg.	4,916	4,691	5,825	4,207	4,882	3,814	4,284	3,977	4,301	4,265	877	4,303	50,342	
Doubtful	832	734	720	376	483	264	298	572	477	786	96	156	5,794	
Unsat.	37	66	61	111	57	53		32	51	45	7	37	557	66,559
Mazzini														
Blood														
Qualitative: Pos.	77	186	186	97	141	142	114	67	59	61	790	1,568	3,488	
Neg.	276	277	236	98	201	284	414	267	285	532	5,071	5,897	13,838	
Doubtful	73	166	183	82	130	153	112	68	57	145	342	537	2,048	
Unsat.											75	251	326	19,700
Darkfield: Pos.		3				1		3	2	2	1	1	13	
Neg.	4	2	1	4	4	3	5	6	3	5	2	2	41	
Unsat.				2	2						1	1	6	60
RABIES														
Dog: Pos.	1						1			1			3	
Neg.	1	1	2			1	4		1			3	13	16
MISCELLANEOUS														
Smears:	7		2		1		1	1	1	1			14	14
Cultures:	2			6		12	2	1	5	5	1	1	35	35
HEMOGLOBIN	2	8											10	10
SPINAL FLUID CELL COUNT:	88	120	114	120	119	135	132	65	93	102	111	80	1,279	1,279

TABLE 8.—MIAMI BRANCH LABORATORY—MIAMI, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
WATER														
Bacteriological:	778	1,010	710	665	505	732	530	764	664	646	812	678	8,494	8,494
Miscellaneous:				12				2	2		2		18	18
Chlorine and Chloride Determinations:	2			3	1					1	1	4	12	12
MILK PRODUCTS														
Milk	664	820	733	666	715	778	832	867	681	416	653	646	8,471	
Cream	148	192	129	102	163	144	196	129	214	126	141	111	1,795	
Ice Cream	105	79	78	86	93	132	162	135	84	82	104	129	1,269	
Chocolate Milk	39	36	45	39	24	15	12	21	24	48	45	33	381	
Cryoscope	26	4	2	1		4		2	2		10	12	63	
Butter Count	16	13	23	24	18	17	17	13	1	22	20		184	
Dairy Chloride	17	18	19	30	34	36	18	20	8	19	32	36	287	
Miscellaneous							1	2	2			3	8	12,458
MISCELLANEOUS TESTS														
Meat for Thichinnella Spiralis			156	80			50						286	
Meat for Preservatives					2								2	
Swab Tests on Eating Utensils	287		359	350	198			196	232	197	273	357	2,449	
Sterilizing Solutions						6		1					7	
Flour analysis								2					2	
Toxicology						3			5			1	9	2,755
TOTAL	21,880	20,534	24,086	19,256	20,659	17,775	18,699	18,905	18,150	19,747	21,504	19,329	240,524	240,524

TABLE 9.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES—PENSACOLA BRANCH—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES						
Total No. Specimens Exam.						1,561
Helminths ova					1,549	
Hookworm	200	1,299		20		
Ascaris	17					
Oxyuris	9					
Tapeworm	3					
Trichuris	1					
Strongyloides						
Protozoan cysts					12	
Endamoeba coli	1					
E. histolytica	1					
Endolimax nana						
Chilomastix mesnili						
Giardia lamblia	10					
Iodameba						
THROAT SPECIMENS						
Diphtheria						
Cultures	41	314		21	376	
Virulence Tests						
Vincent's angina	191	82		12	285	
Streptococcus						661
Malaria						
Tertian	3	214		8	225	
Estivo-autumnal						
Untyped						225
AGGLUTINATION TESTS						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	4	152	3	16	175	
"O" Agglutinins	3	153	2		158	
Paratyphoid A	1	55			56	
Paratyphoid B	2	55			57	
Weil-Felix	6	69			75	
Brucella abortus		71			71	
P. tularense		39			39	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever						631
CULTURES						
Blood						
Typhoid						
Salmonella						
Brucella						
Other organisms						
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid						
Salmonella						
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery						
TUBERCULOSIS						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	47	148	13	10	218	
Fluorescent stain						
Cultures						
Animal inoculation						218
VENEREAL DISEASES						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	824	5,355	1,126	447	7,752	
Cultures	513	3,890		876	5,279	
Ophthalmia	3	5			8	13,039
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative	2,392	8,552	644	326	11,914	
Quantitative	181				181	
Verification test						
Evaluation test						12,095
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative	34	308			342	
Quantitative						342
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative						
Evaluation test						

TABLE 9.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES—PENSACOLA BRANCH—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944.—(Cont.)

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative	2,864	7,638	1,303	250	12,055	
Evaluation test						12,055
Darkfield						
Chancroid						
Granuloma inguinale						
RABIES						
Dogs	1	3			4	
Cats	1	3			4	
Other animals						
Animal inoculations						8
MISCELLANEOUS						
Smears		19			19	
Cultures						19
PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS						
Hemoglobin					368	
Protein cerebrospinal fluid						
Blood Levels						368

	No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	
WATER			
Bacteriological	115	372	372
Chemical			
Water			
Miscellaneous			
MILK PRODUCTS			
Milk	93	465	
Cream	4	8	
Ice Cream	2	4	
Chocolate milk			
Cryoscope			477
MISCELLANEOUS			
			42,071

TABLE 10.—*PENSACOLA BRANCH LABORATORY—PENSACOLA, FLORIDA—1944

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES															
Helminths Ova															
Hookworm:	Pos.	36	36	14	44	28	20	3	11	8				200	
	Neg.	119	249	67	218	193	136	59	154	92	12			1,299	
	Unsat.	3	10	1	1	2	1		1	1				20	
Ascaris:		1	1		3	5	4		1	2				17	
Oxyuris			2		2	1	2	1	1					9	
Tapeworm				2		1								3	
Trichiuris					1									1	1,549
PROTOZOAN CYSTS															
Endamoeba coli					1									1	
E. histolytica					1									1	
Giardia lamblia			1		2	3			3	1				10	12
THROAT SPECIMENS															
Diphtheria:	Pos.	3	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	5		6	7	41	
	Neg.	26	20	8	20	9	35	27	26	51	9	45	38	314	
	Unsat.		4	8	3	1	2		2			1		21	376
Vincent's Angina:															
	Pos.	36	34	21	33	31	3	9	7	5	3	4	5	191	
	Neg.	14	16	11	4	19	6	2	2	2		2	4	82	
	Unsat.		5	2			2	1	2					12	285
MALARIA:	Pos.	1			1		1							3	
	Neg.	7	25	23	19	33	27	27	37	16				214	
	Unsat.					1		1	5	1				8	225
AGGLUTINATION TESTS															
Typhoid															
"H" Agglutinins:															
	Pos.		2					1	1					4	
	Neg.	8	51	26	5	18	19	3	20	2				152	
	Partial							3						3	
	Unsat.		3				2	7	2	2				16	175
"O" Agglutinins:															
	Pos.		2				1							3	
	Neg.	8	51	26	6	17	18	5	21	1				153	
	Partial							2						2	158
Para typhoid A:	Pos.								1					1	
	Neg.	6		9	4	15	10	2	9					55	56
Para typhoid B:	Pos.								2					2	
	Neg.	6		9	4	16	10	2	8					55	57

TABLE 10.—PENSACOLA BRANCH LABORATORY—PENSACOLA, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
AGGLUTINATION TESTS															
Typhoid															
Weil-Felix:	Pos.		1			1	1	1	1	1				6	
	Neg.	7		10	5	13	13	3	18					69	75
Brucella abortus:															
	Neg.	9		12	5	17	14	2	12					71	71
P. tularense:	Neg.	1		7	2	13	9		7					39	39
TUBERCULOSIS:	Pos.	5	17	8	7	5	5							47	
	Neg.	18	35	24	32	15	18	1	2	3				148	
	Doubtful	2	4	2	1	1	3							13	
	Unsat.		2	2		6								10	218
GONORRHEA															
Smears:	Pos.	36	41	44	40	98	69	73	46	61	122	128	66	824	
	Neg.	449	396	446	337	487	437	589	555	521	309	415	414	5,355	
	Doubtful	86	68	105	100	148	80	93	101	108	86	95	56	1,126	
	Unsat.	58	39	22	29	75	82	21	23	66	8	7	17	447	7,752
Cultures:	Pos.	50	33	16	21	25	54	72	52	62	51	66	11	513	
	Neg.	234	220	149	224	393	409	445	341	424	255	358	438	3,890	
	Unsat.	118	43	72	63	64	260	120	44	64	16	7	5	876	5,279
OPHTHALMIA:	Pos.					2				1				3	
	Neg.								1				4	5	8
SYPHILIS															
Kahn															
Blood															
Qualitative:	Pos.	291	237	376	248	206	311	344	379					2,392	
	Neg.	1,304	968	1,387	989	902	961	899	1,142					8,552	
	Doubtful	51	68	169	93	80	43	74	66					644	
	Unsat.	39	26	23	12	31	49	56	42	44	1	2	1	326	11,914
Quantitative:	Pos.					37	76	68						181	181
Spinal Fluid															
Qualitative:	Pos.	2	4	5	8	2	5	8						34	
	Neg.	44	37	37	42	78	63	7						308	342
Mazzini															
Qualitative:	Pos.	368	273	472	300	330	361	390	370					2,864	
	Neg.	1,103	896	1,223	852	906	843	775	1,040					7,638	
	Doubtful	183	104	243	180	151	113	151	178					1,303	
	Unsat.	31	26	18		30	47	57	41					250	12,055
RABIES															
Dog:	Pos.					1								1	
	Neg.					1	1		1					3	
Cat:	Pos.					1								1	
	Neg.							2		1				3	8

TABLE 10.—PENSACOLA BRANCH LABORATORY—PENSACOLA, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
HEMOGLOBIN	54	28	58	41	53	51	35	31	17				368	368
MISCELLANEOUS		7	5	5	1		1						19	19
WATER	56	48	24	56	44	26	38	60	20				372	372
MILK	130	138	55	48	40	5	24	25					465	465
CREAM							8	8					8	8
ICE CREAM					4								4	4
TOTAL	5,003	4,272	5,242	4,115	4,656	4,712	4,516	4,899	1,582	872	1,136	1,066	42,071	42,071

*Due to inability to secure adequate help for this laboratory, all work was discontinued except throat specimens and smears and cultures for the gonococcus after September 20, 1944.

TABLE 11.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES —TALLAHASSEE BRANCH—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES						
Total No. Specimens Exam.						942
Helminths ova					942	
Hookworm	189	735		6		
Ascaris	5					
Oxyuris	6					
Tapeworm						
Trichuris	1					
Strongyloides						
Protozoan cysts						
Endamoeba coli						
E. histolytica						
Endolimax nana						
Chilomastix mesnili						
Giardia lamblia						
Iodameba						
THROAT SPECIMENS						
Diphtheria						
Cultures	2	123			125	
Virulence Tests						
Vincent's angina	6	24			30	
Streptococcus		3			3	158
Malaria						
Tertian	1	842			843	
Estivo-autumnal						
Untyped						843
AGGLUTINATION TESTS						
Typhoid						
"H" Agglutinins	2	40	2		44	
"O" Agglutinins	2	42			44	
Paratyphoid A		19			19	
Paratyphoid B		19			19	
Weil-Felix	1	23			24	
Brucella abortus		36			36	
P. tularense		8			8	
Rocky Mt. Spotted Fever						194
CULTURES						
Blood						
Typhoid						
Salmonella						
Brucella						
Other organisms						
Stool and Urine						
Typhoid						
Salmonella						
Stool						
Bacillary Dysentery						268
TUBERCULOSIS						
Microscopic						
Acid-fast stain	4	264			268	
Fluorescent stain						
Cultures						
Animal inoculation						
VENEREAL DISEASES						
Gonorrhea						
Smears	326	4,905	67	22	5,320	
Cultures	532	1,946		3	2,481	
Ophthalmia						7,801
Syphilis						
Kahn						
Blood						
Qualitative						
Quantitative						
Verification test						
Evaluation test						
Spinal fluid						
Qualitative						
Quantitative						
Eagle						
Blood						
Qualitative						
Evaluation test						

TABLE 11.—SUMMARY—REPORT OF LABORATORIES —TALLAHASSEE BRANCH—FLORIDA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—1944.—(Cont.)

	Positive	Negative	Doubtful	Unsat.	Total	Grand Tota
Mazzini						
Blood						
Qualitative						
Evaluation test						
Darkfield						
Chancroid						
Granuloma inguinale						
RABIES						
Dogs						
Cats						
Other animals						
Animal inoculations						
MISCELLANEOUS						
Smears						
Cultures						
PHOTOELECTRIC COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATIONS						
Hemoglobin						
Protein cerebrospinal fluid						
Blood Levels						

	No. Samples Examined	Total Number Tests Made	
WATER			
Bacteriological	270	542	542
Chemical			
Water			
Miscellaneous			
MILK PRODUCTS			
Milk	191	955	
Cream			
Ice Cream			
Chocolate milk			
Cryoscope			955
MISCELLANEOUS			
			11,703

TABLE 12.—TALLAHASSEE BRANCH LABORATORY—TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA—1944

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
INTESTINAL PARASITES														
Helminths Ova													189	
Hookworm Pos.	17	19	24	55	18	7	10	10	6	6	10	7	735	942
Neg.	53	77	71	72	94	71	81	61	44	42	32	37	6	
Unsat.			1	5				2		1			5	
													6	
Ascaris		1	2	1	1								1	
Oxyuris		1		1	1								2	
Trichiuris					1								123	125
THROAT SPECIMENS													6	
Diphtheria: Pos.													24	30
Neg.	18	8	7	1	11	19	9	8	10	1	9	7	3	
Vincent's Angina: Pos.	3								1		1		1	
Neg.	8	3	3		2	1	2		2	3	3	1	843	843
Streptococcus: Neg.	2									2	2			
MALARIA: Pos.					1					2				
Neg.	34	61	33	13	94	127	121	54	102	89	74	40		
AGGLUTINATION TESTS														
Typhoid														
"H" Agglutinins: Pos.		1			1								2	
Neg.	4	3			5	12	10			3	2	1	40	44
Partial		2								2	2		2	
"O" Agglutinins:														
Pos.		1			1								42	44
Neg.	4	5			5	12	10			3	2	1	19	19
Para typhoid A: Neg.	2	1	1		1	5	4			2	2	1	19	
Para typhoid B: Neg.	2	1	1		1	5	4			2	2	1	1	
Weil-Felix: Pos.	1												23	24
Neg.	4	2	1		3	6	3			2	1	1	36	36
Brucella abortus: Neg.	5	5	2		4	10	6			1	1	1	8	8
P. tularense: Neg.	2				1	2								
TUBERCULOSIS													4	
Microscopic: Pos.	2	1											264	268
Neg.	33	37	22	10	18	30	17	23	1	18	25	11		
GONORRHEA														
Smears: Pos.				5	19	15	17	15	16	28	42	29	326	
Neg.	51	58	31	79	366	336	277	168	301	286	405	316	4,905	5.320
Doubtful	496	1,527	348		1		1	5	12	41	10	1	67	
Unsat.	1				3	1	1				5	3	22	
		4												

TABLE 12.—TALLAHASSEE BRANCH LABORAT ORY—TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA—1944.—(Cont.)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Grand Total
GONORRHEA Cultures:	Pos.	82	68	81	22	49	75	52	20	16	38	25	4	532	
	Neg.	164	170	148	209	52	256	260	132	112	155	164	124	1,946	
	Unsat.	1								2				3	2,481
WATER		32	28	52	72	44	56	54	26	24	64	56	34	542	542
MILK		25	110	35	120	45	55	20	25	75	180	175	90	955	955
TOTAL		1,046	2,194	863	508	999	1,101	958	549	744	981	1,048	712	11,703	11,703

BIOLOGICS DISTRIBUTED DURING 1944

	DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN			SCHICK		TOXOID 10cc	TYPHOID VACCINE		VACCINE VIRUS 10's	ANTIRABIC VACCINE	TETRA CHLORETHYLENE	
	20,000 units	10,000 units	5,000 units	50's	10's		20cc	1cc			8 Minim	16 Minim
JANUARY	4	51	12	65	10	541	284		6,210	80	2,300	1,601
FEBRUARY	4	16		145	2	292	792		940	69½	2,518	2,400
MARCH		16		219		534	771		7,690	82	2,518	2,474
APRIL	5	30	2	64	2	704	1,787		7,940	31½	1,662	962
MAY		83		68		460	589		3,640	54½	1,800	1,100
JUNE		2		17		145	498		2,080	28	1,610	1,125
JULY		67	20	12		178	271		4,130	27	725	900
AUGUST	4	83	4	69	7	445	580		5,640	38	600	1,725
SEPTEMBER	8	61		99	3	726	248		6,460	24		1,525
OCTOBER	34	82	5	255		1,438	355		4,875	15	1,980	4,366
NOVEMBER	25	53	6	50	1	429	520	50	4,510	33	2,650	1,624
DECEMBER	8	47	15	64		654	555		3,912	27	3,206	
TOTAL	92	591	64	1,127	25	6,546	6,250	50	58,027	509½	21,569	19,802